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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XIX.

COCHIN.

31086
PART I.—REPORT.

PART II.—IMPERIAL TABLES.

P. GOVINDA MENON, B. A.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, COCHIN STATE.

312.0954
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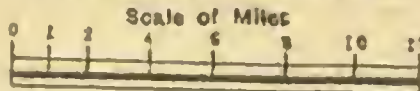
- No.
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MAP OF THE COCHIN STATE

MAP No. 1



COIMBATORE DISTRICT

REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- River & Channel
- Railway
- Tramway
- Census Town

MAP

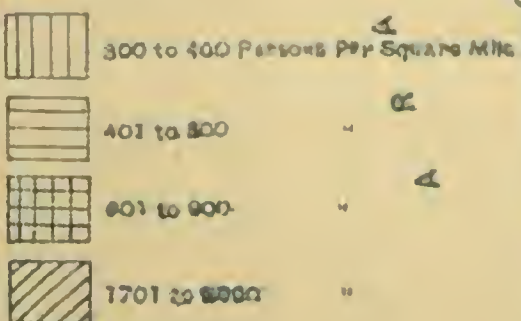
TO SHOW THE DENSITY OF POPULATION
PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUKS

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE



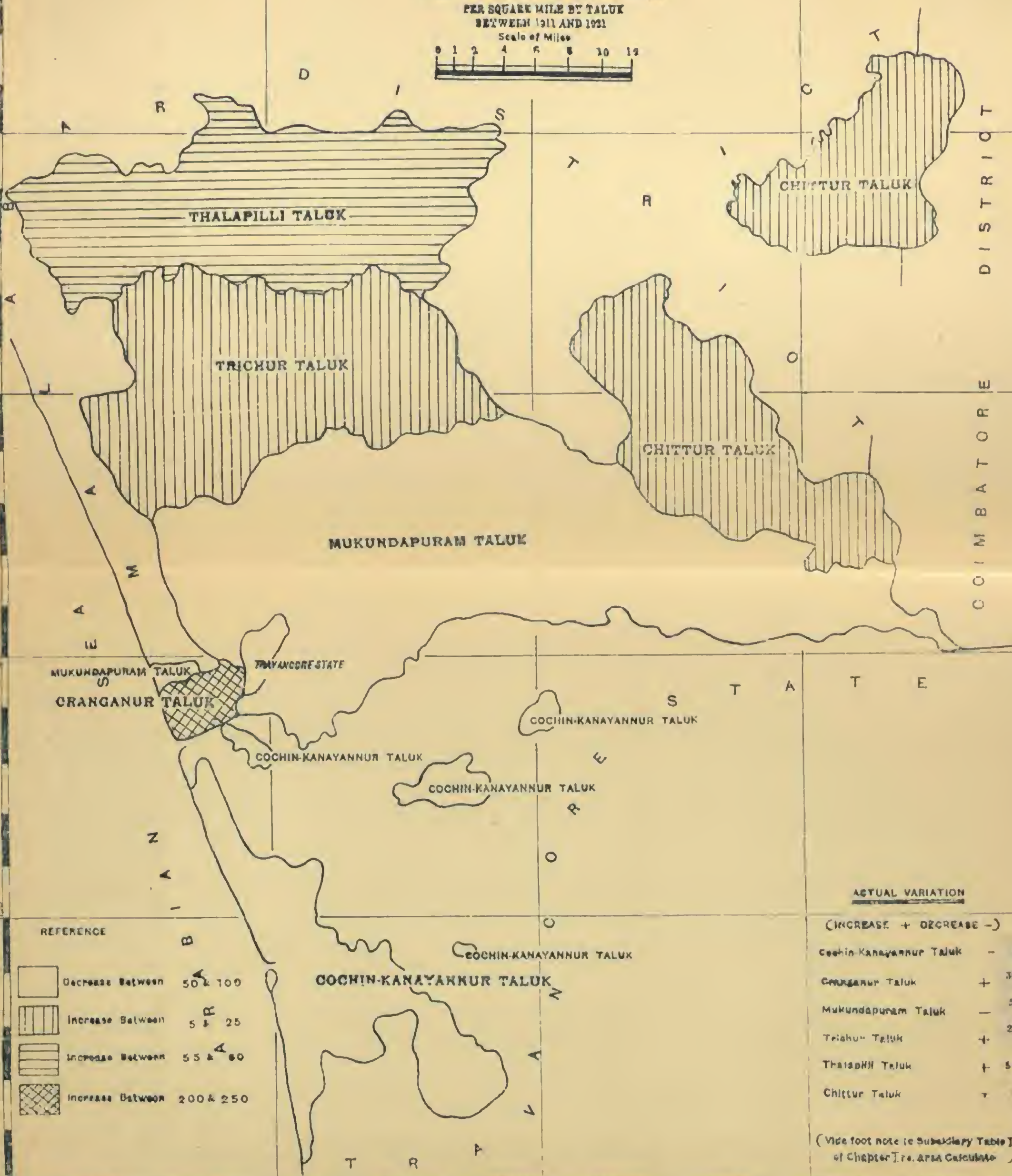
ACTUAL DENSITY

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk . . .	1765
Cranganur Taluk	2045
Mukundapuram Taluk	409
Trichur Taluk	779
Thalapilli Taluk	881
Chittur Taluk	805

MAP OF THE COCHIN STATE

SHOWING
VARIATION IN DENSITY OF THE POPULATION
PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUK
BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921

Scale of Miles



ACTUAL VARIATION

(INCREASE + OR DECREASE -)

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	-	84
Cranganur Taluk	+	301
Mukundapuram Taluk	-	55
Trichur Taluk	+	25
Thalappilli Taluk	+	56
Chittur Taluk	+	5

(Vide foot note to Subsidiary Table I
of Chapter I re. Area Calculations)

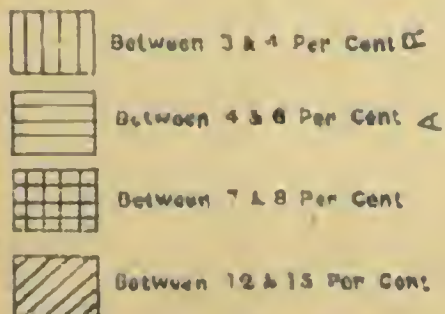
TO SHOW THE VARIATION IN POPULATION
BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



VARIATION



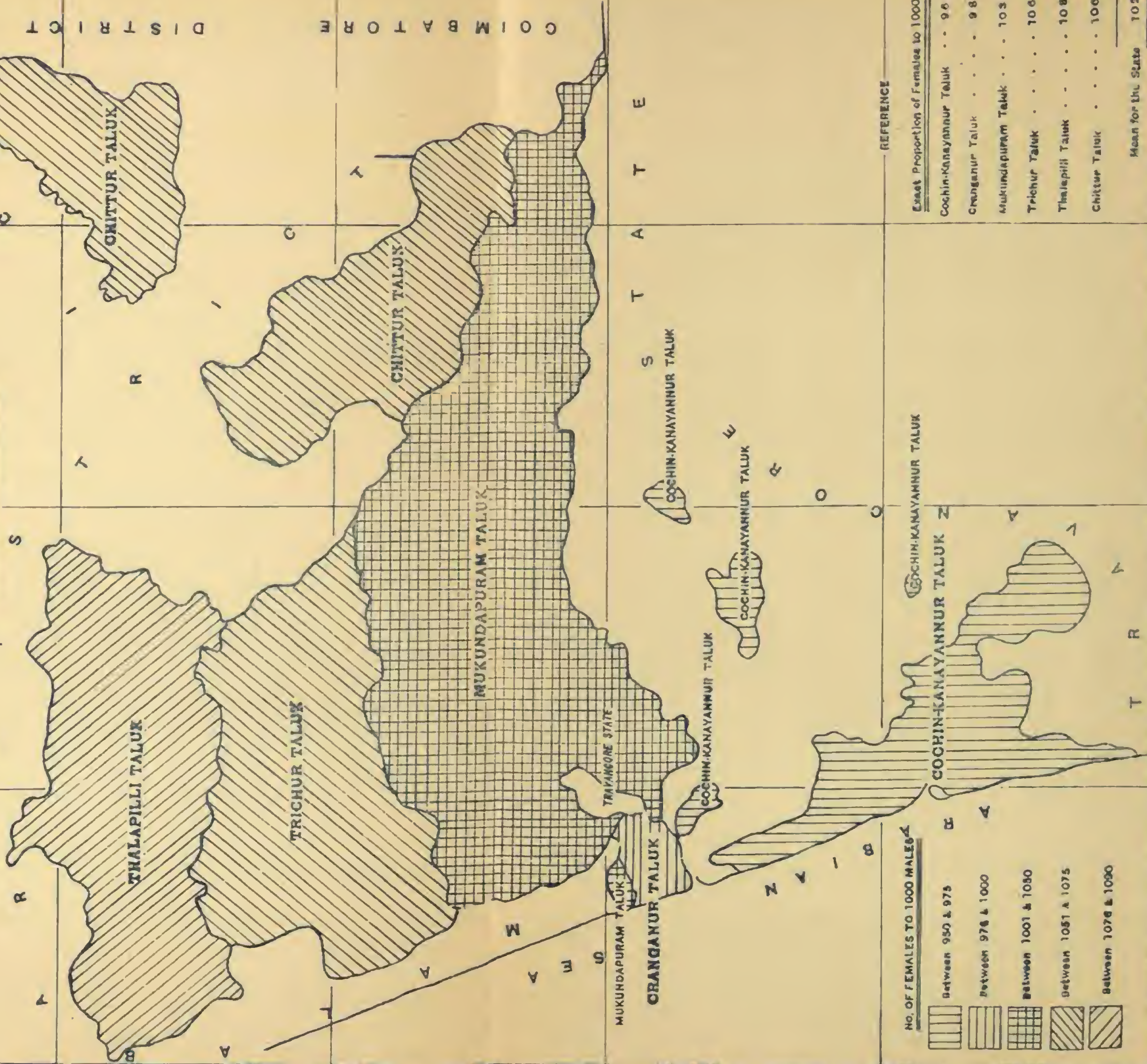
REFERENCE

ACTUAL INCREASE

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	5.5
Cranganur Taluk	4.9
Mukundapuram Taluk	7.6
Trichur Taluk	12.4
Thalapilli Taluk	3.1
Chittur Taluk	4.3

TO SHOW THE PROPORTION OF THE
SEXES IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS
COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



NO. OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES

	Between 950 & 975
	Between 975 & 1000
	Between 1001 & 1050
	Between 1051 & 1075
	Between 1075 & 1090

REFERENCE

Exact Proportion of Females to 1000 Males

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	960
Changanur Taluk	982
Mukundapuram Taluk	1036
Trichur Taluk	1061
Thalappilly Taluk	1082
Chittur Taluk	1009
Mean for the State	1027

Census of 1921

MAP No. 6

MAP

TO COMPARE THE LITERACY AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

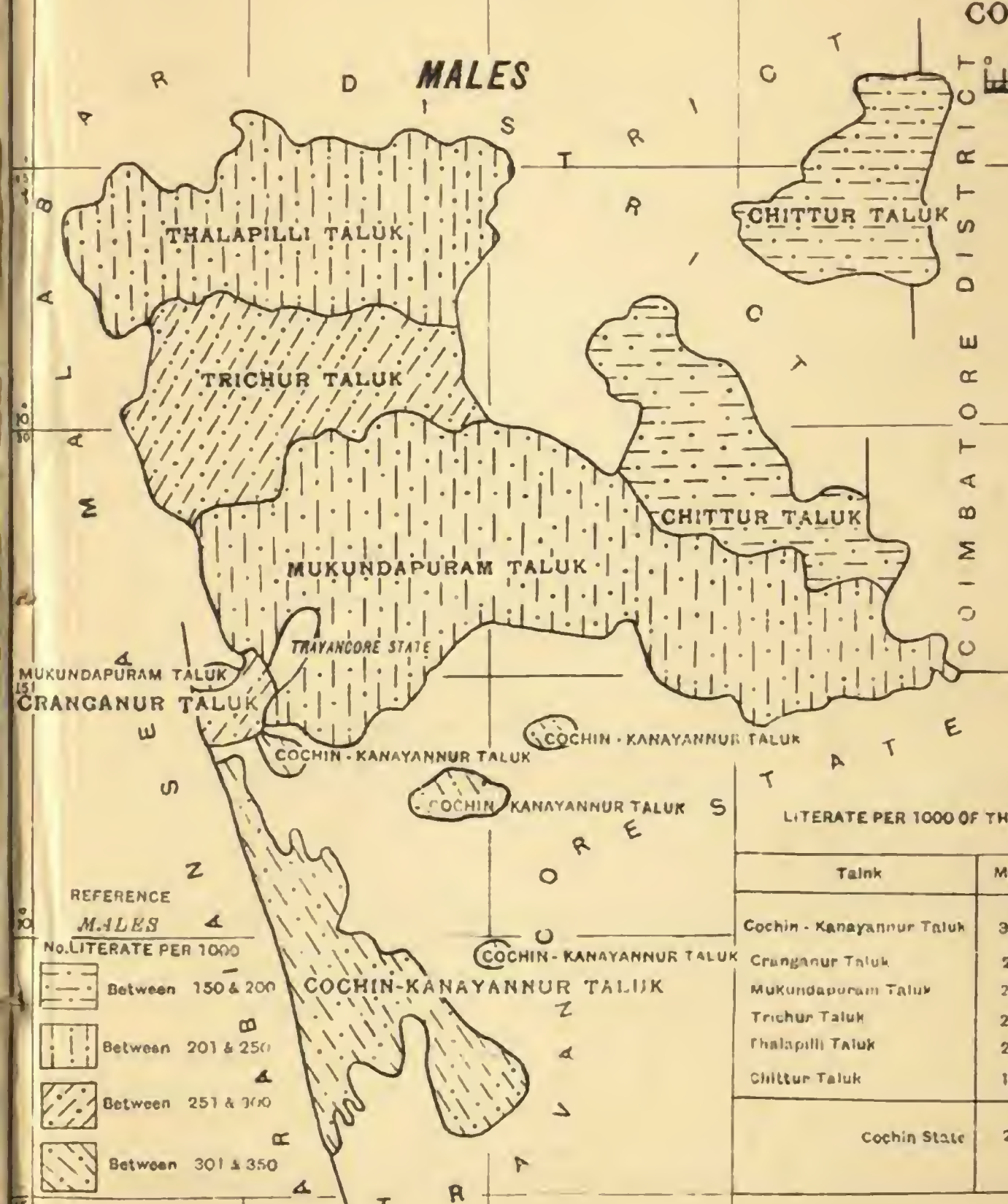
COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



MALES

FEMALES



Census of 1921

MAP No. 7

MAP

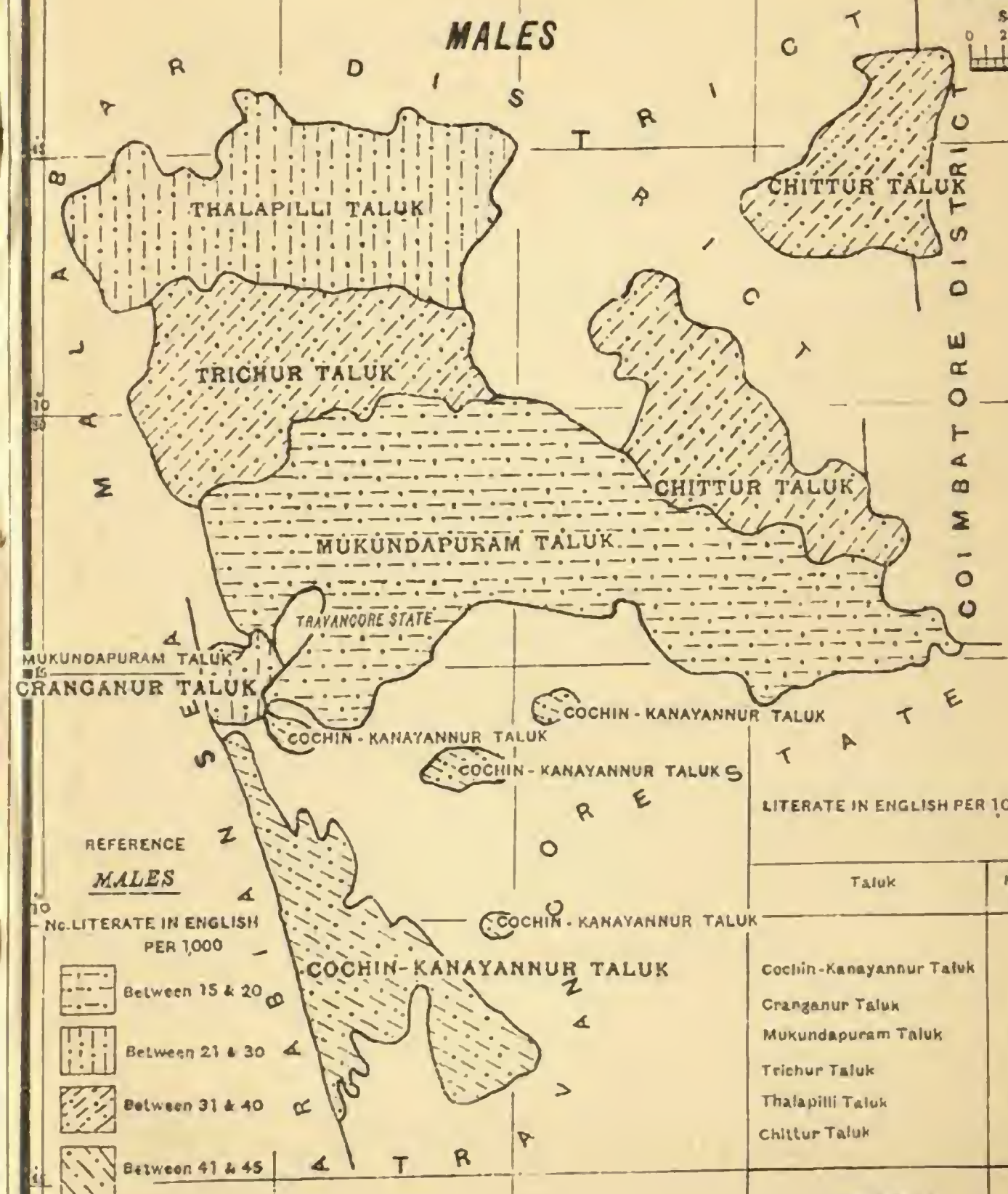
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY IN ENGLISH AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16

MALES

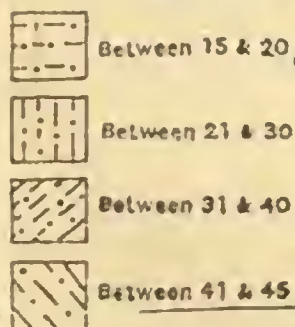
FEMALES



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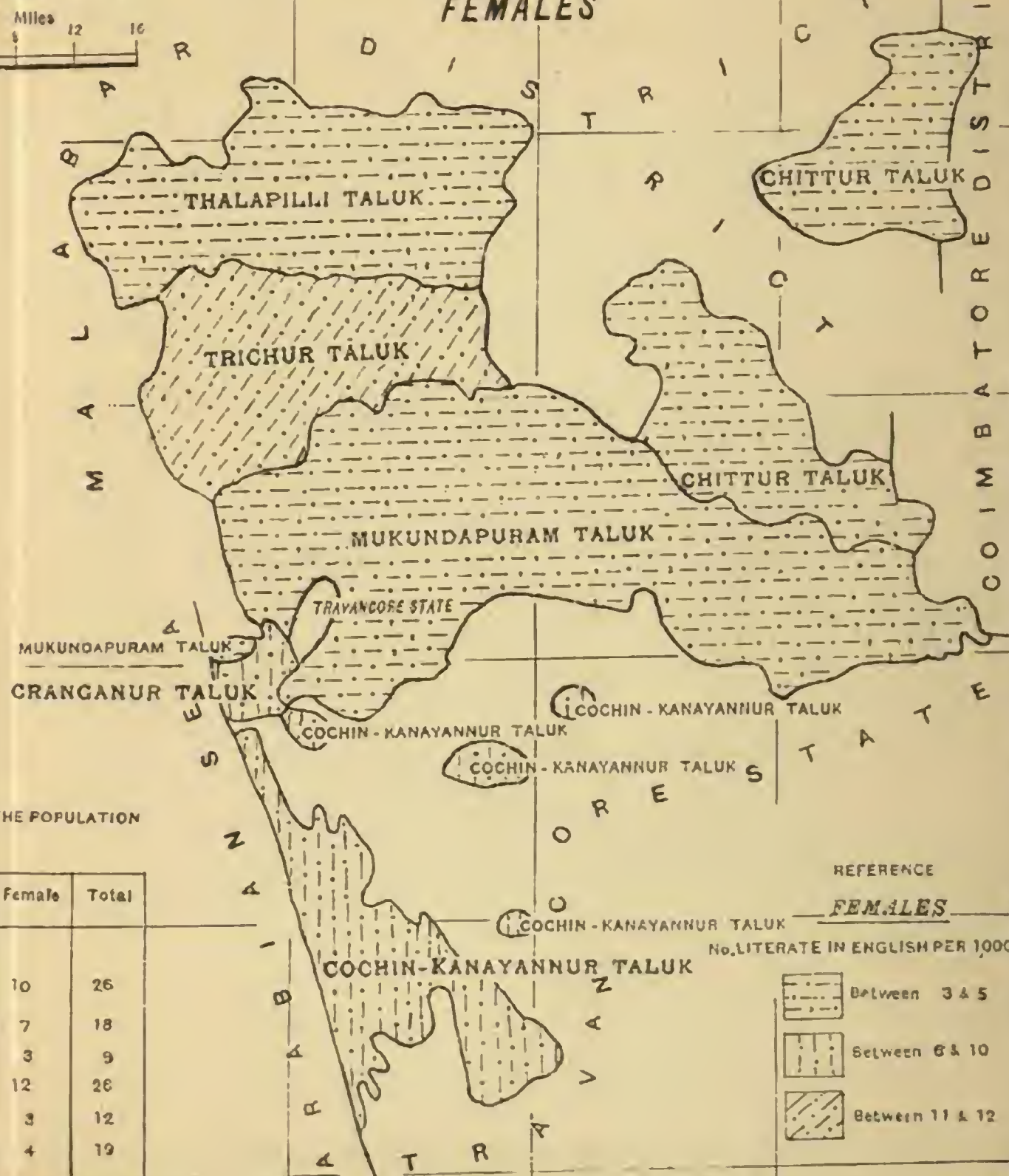
MALES

No. LITERATE IN ENGLISH
PER 1000



LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION

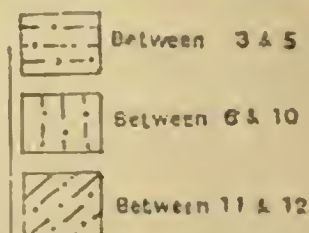
Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	41	10	26
Cranganur Taluk	28	7	18
Mukundapuram Taluk	15	3	9
Trichur Taluk	40	12	26
Thalapilli Taluk	21	3	12
Chittur Taluk	34	4	19
Cochin State	19	7	19



REFERENCE

FEMALES

No. LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000



Census of 1921

MAP No. 8

MAP

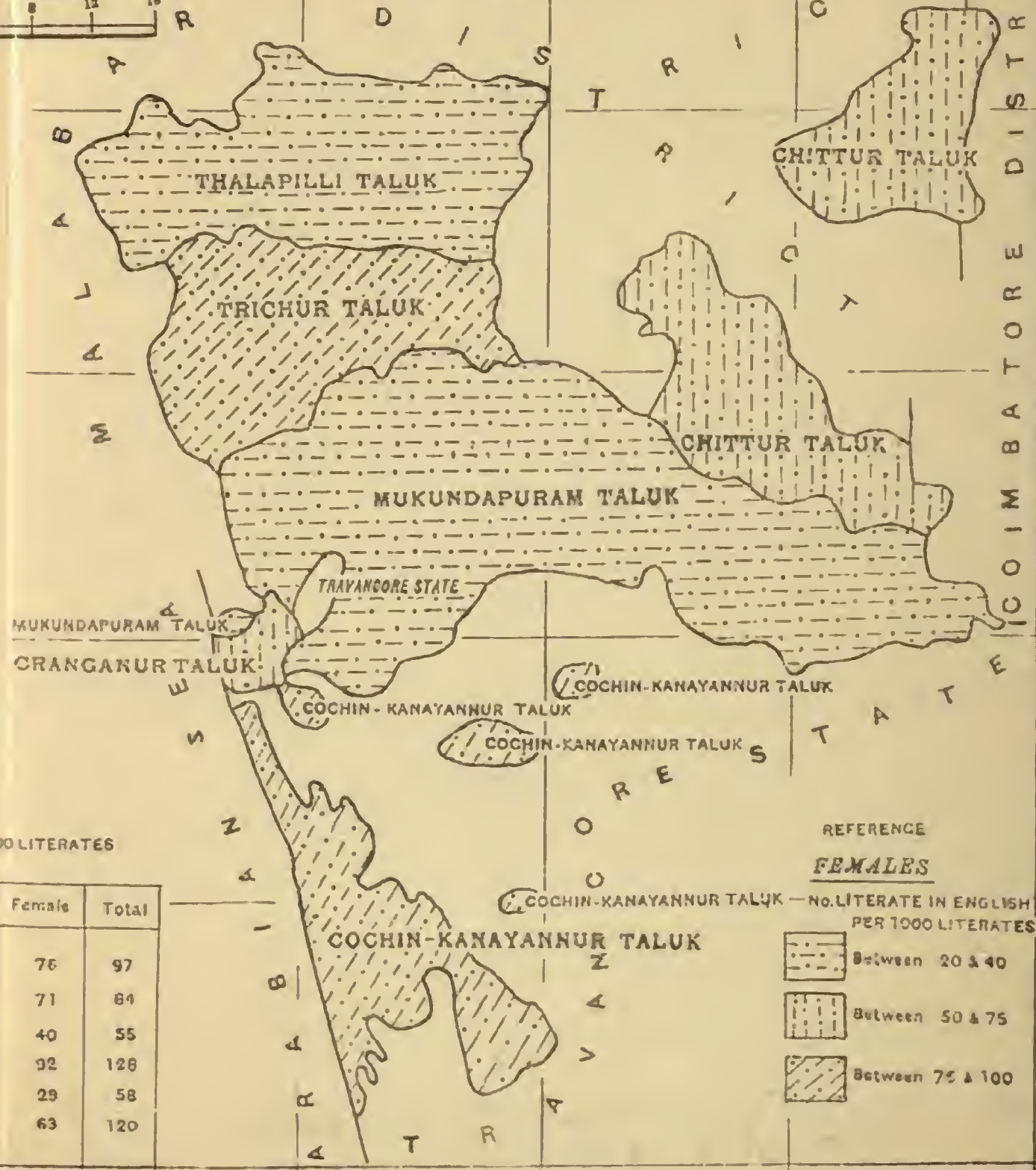
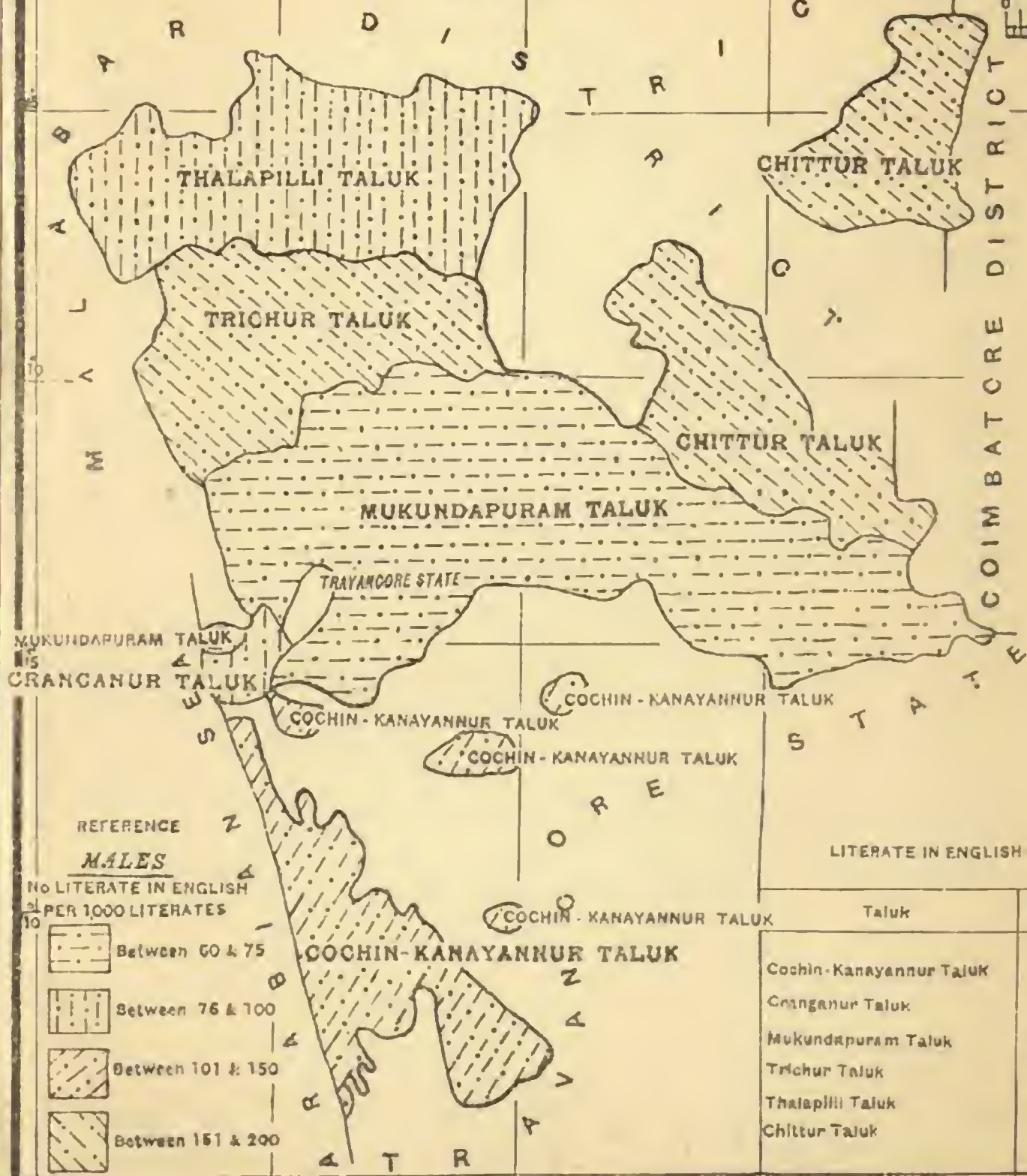
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY IN ENGLISH AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
IN THE LITERATE POPULATION IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

COCHIN STATE



MALES

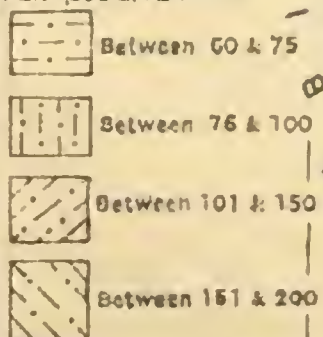
FEMALES



REFERENCE

MALES

No LITERATE IN ENGLISH
PER 1000 LITERATES



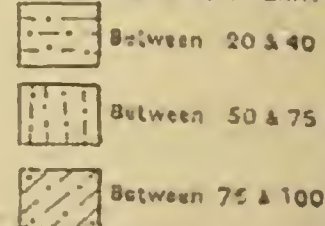
LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000 LITERATES

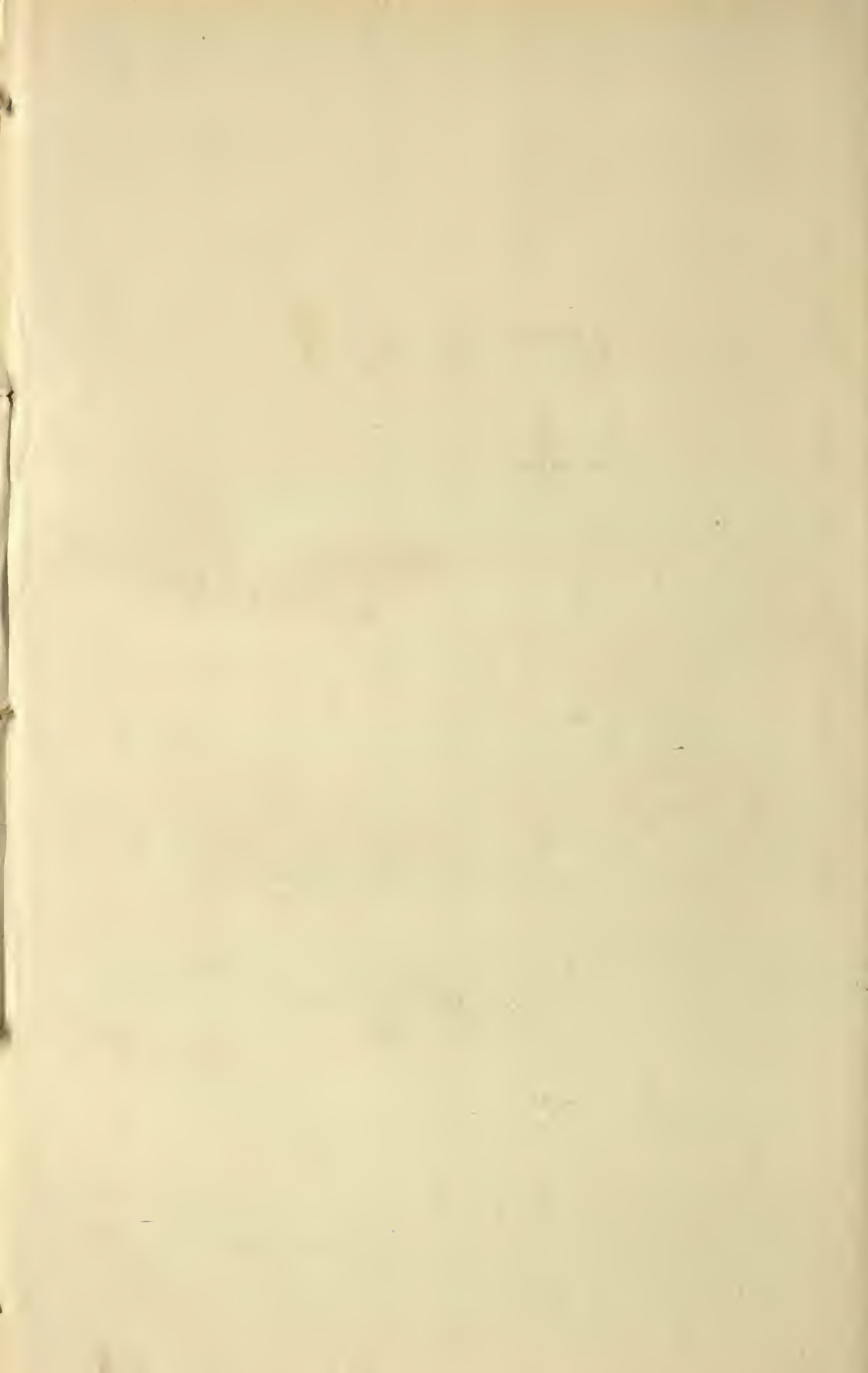
Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	118	76	97
Cranganur Taluk	96	71	84
Mukundapuram Taluk	69	40	55
Trichur Taluk	163	92	128
Thalappilli Taluk	86	29	58
Chittur Taluk	176	63	120
Cochin State	112	66	88

REFERENCE

FEMALES

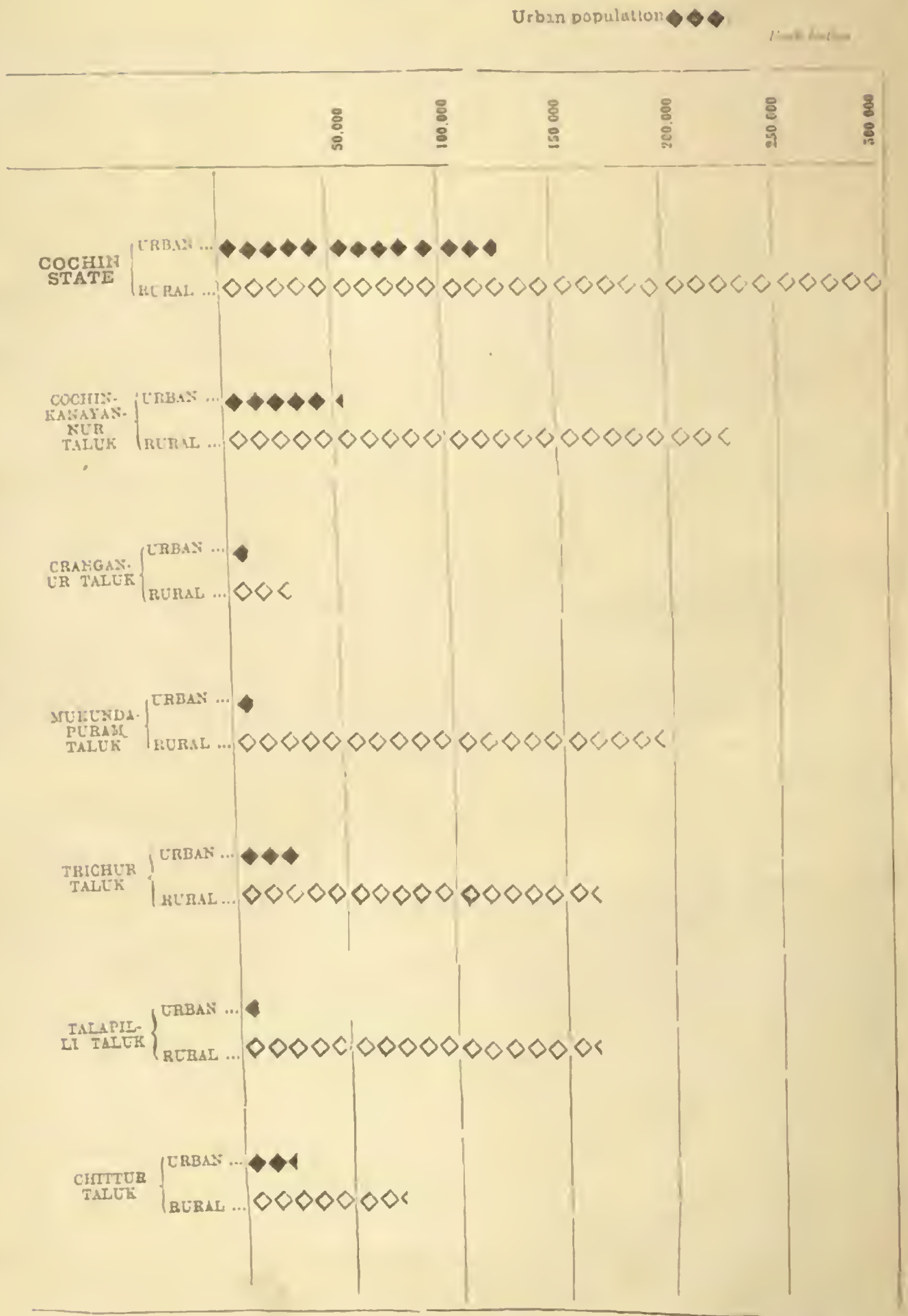
No LITERATE IN ENGLISH
PER 1000 LITERATES





DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



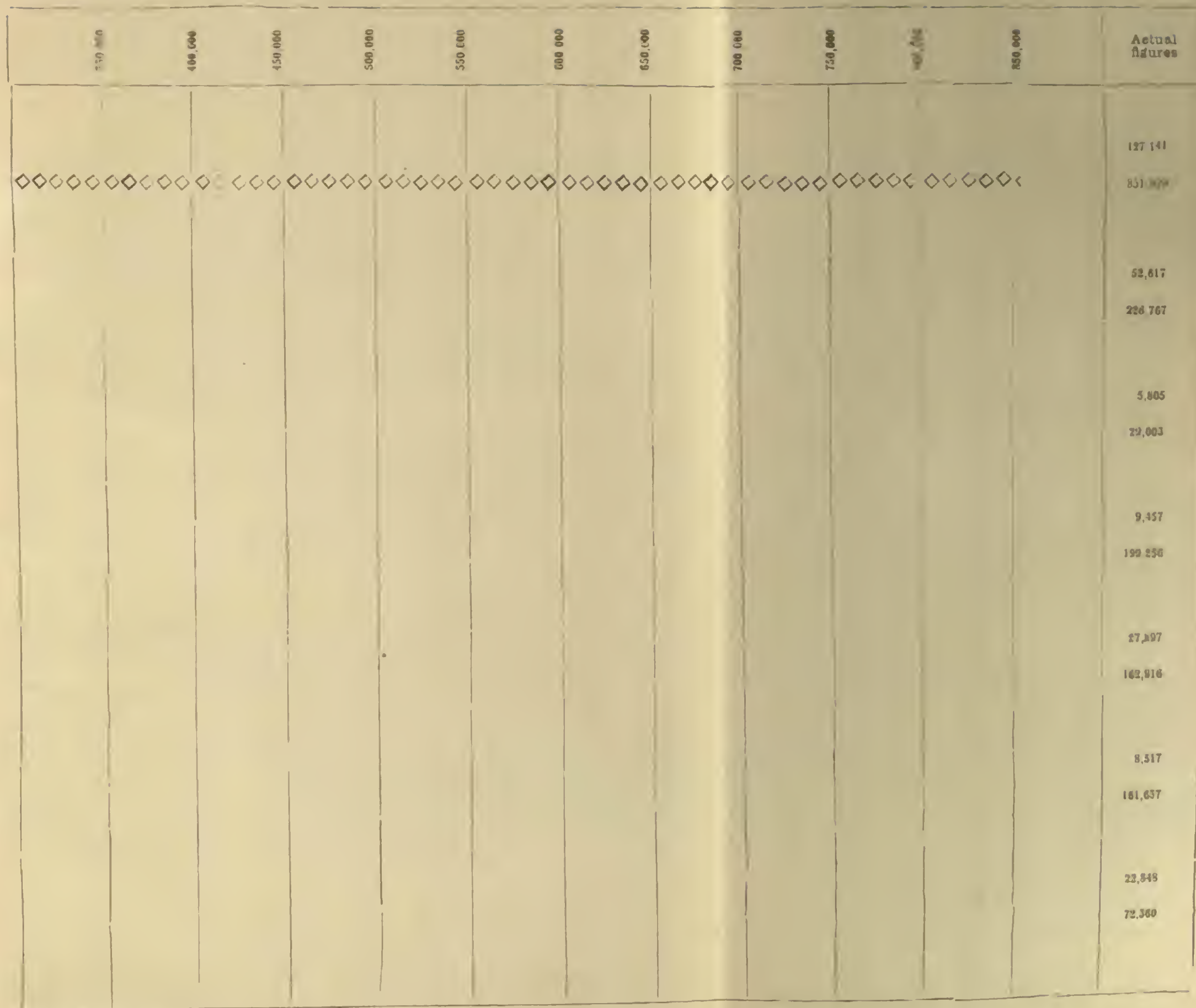
NOTE.—For further particulars see Chapter I and Imperial Table

No. 1.

IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.




Rural population. $\diamond\diamond\diamond$

represents 10,000 persons.

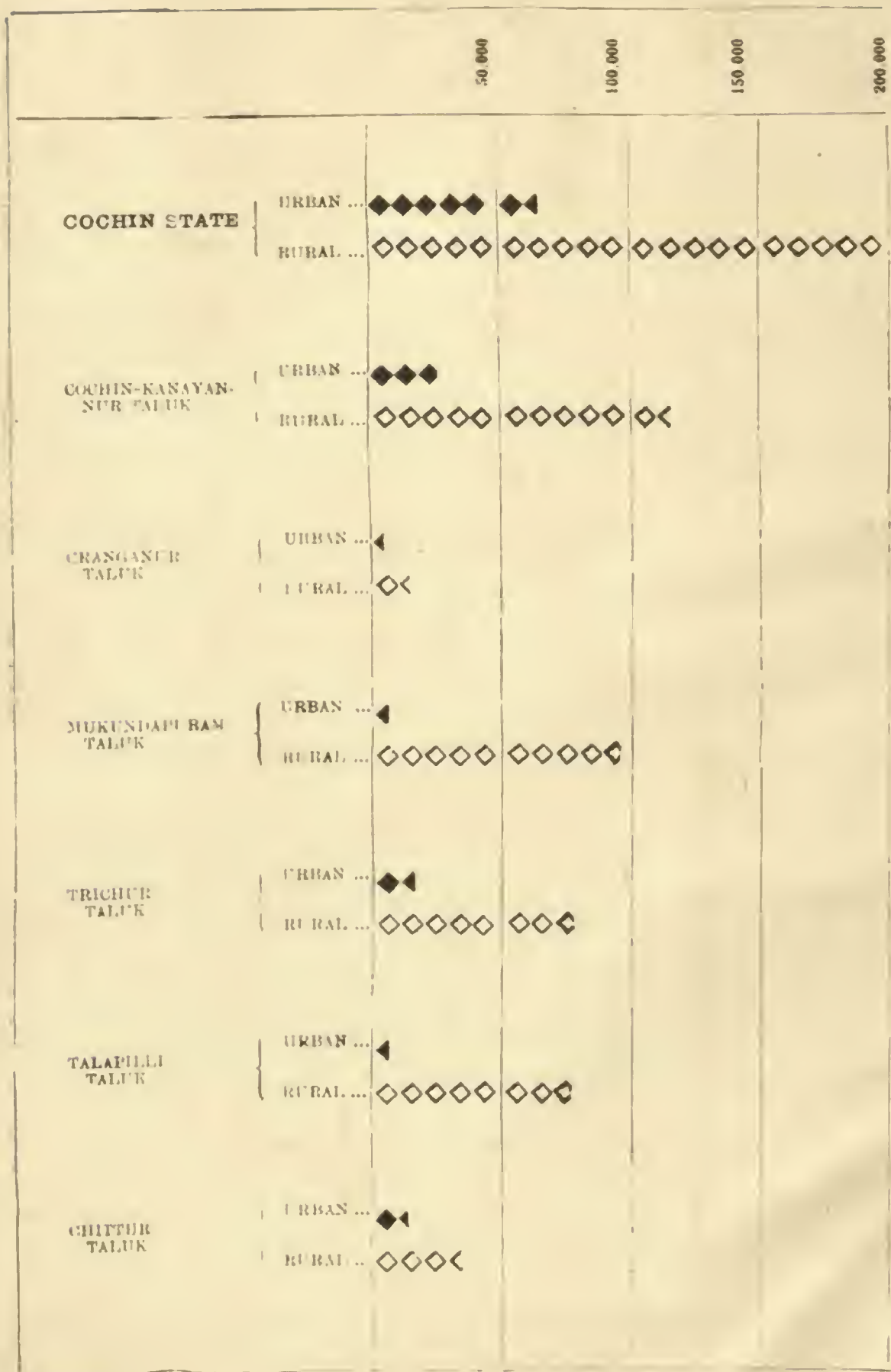


I and Diagrams II and III.

DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL MALE

Urban population   

Each diamond



No. II.

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK

Rural population   

represents 10,000 males.
























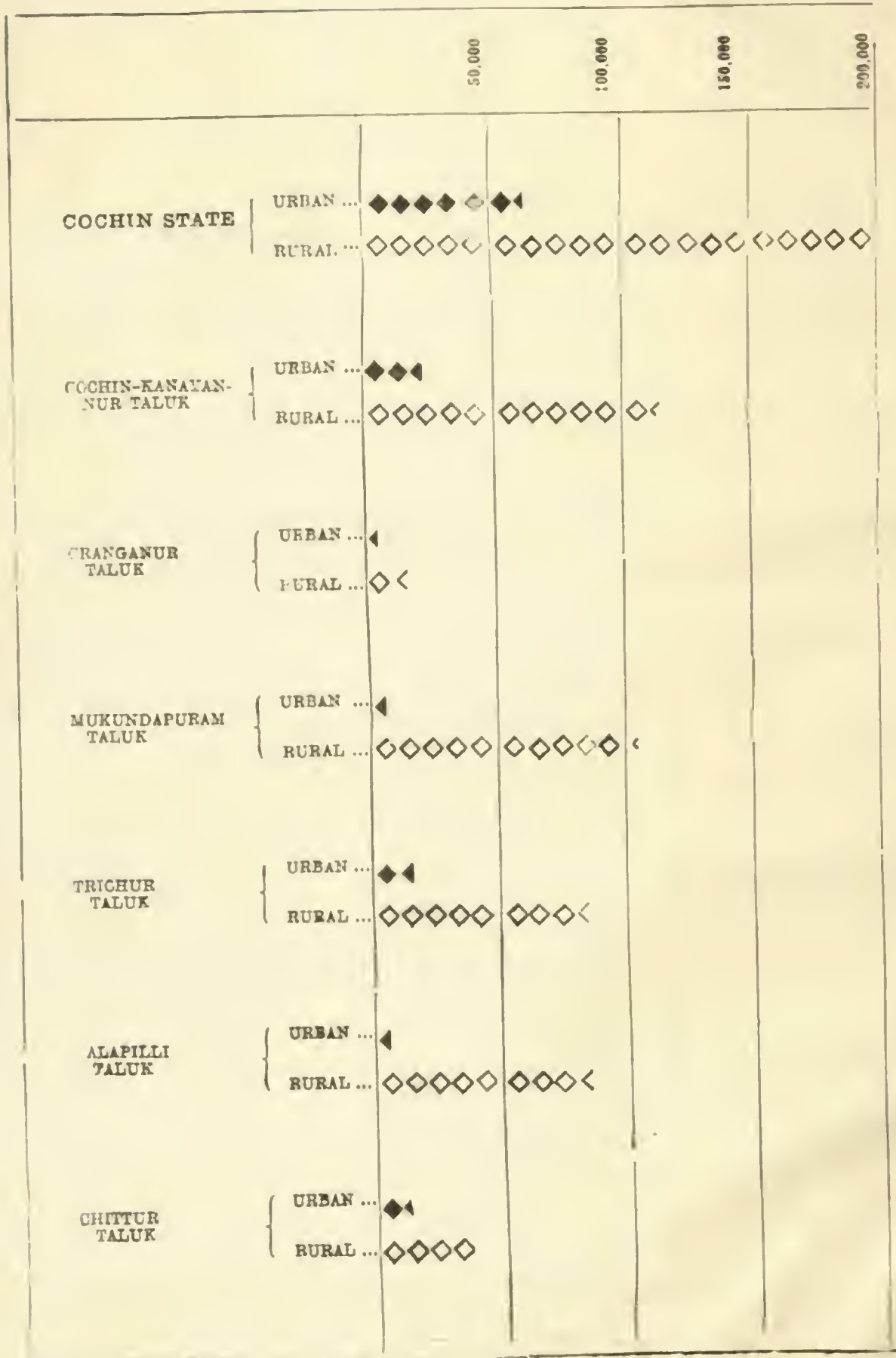
250 000	300 000	350 000	400 000	450 000	Actual figures
					64 379
    	    	    	     	 	418,580
					27,977
					114,561
					2,950
					14,628
					4,644
					27,856
					13,785
					73,994
					4,126
					77,584
					18,899
					35,147

DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL FEMALE

Urban population ◆◆◆




Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. III.

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

Rural population   

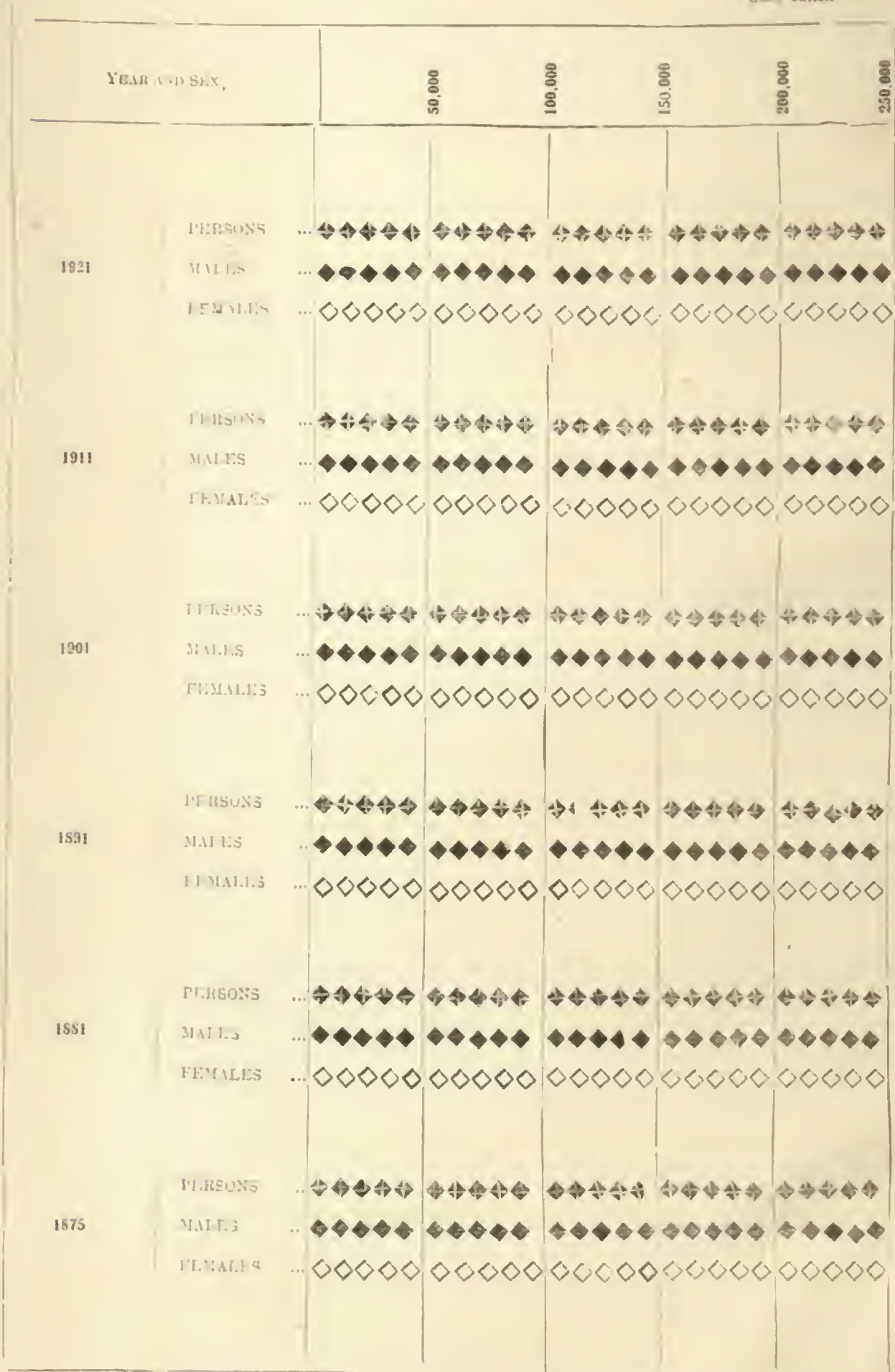
represents 10,000 females.

	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	Actual figures
						62,762
◇◇						

DIAGRAM

Showing the population of the State at each of the

Enumeration



NOTE:—For further particulars see

Persons—◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆; Females—◇◇◇.

[illegible]

DIAGRAM

Showing the population of each Taluk

Persons—◆◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆◆; Females—◇◇◇◇.

TALUK AND YEAR		PERSONS				
		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
CRANGANUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				
MUKUNDA PURAM TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. v

at each of the six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.

Each button represents to 10,000 persons.

		MALES					FEMALES				
300,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	Actual figures	
◆◆◆	279,381	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	142,558	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	138,825	
◆◆	264,828	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	136,622	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	128,206	
	235,084	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	121,016	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	114,063	
	207,615	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	106,850	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	100,765	
	178,605	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	91,466	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	87,139	
	197,584	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	95,878	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	91,706	
	34,803	◆◆				17,558	◇◇			17,250	
	33,193	◆◆				16,856	◇◇			16,337	
	29,140	◆◆				14,710	◇◇			14,430	
	27,965	◆◆				14,111	◇◇			13,854	
	20,950	◆◆				10,634	◇◇			10,316	
	20,397	◆◆				10,759	◇◇			9,638	
	208,713	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	102,500	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	106,213	
	193,930	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	96,143	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	91,737	
	161,833	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	80,335	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	81,498	
	145,690	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	72,814	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	72,576	
	115,212	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	58,351	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	56,861	
	114,774	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	57,606	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	57,368	



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1882
1884
1886
1888
1890

Showing the population of each Taluk

TALUK AND YEAR		PERSONS				
		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
TRICHUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
PALAPILAI TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
CHITTUR TALUK	1921	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1911	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1901	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1891	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1881	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
	1875	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	

NOTE:—For further particulars see

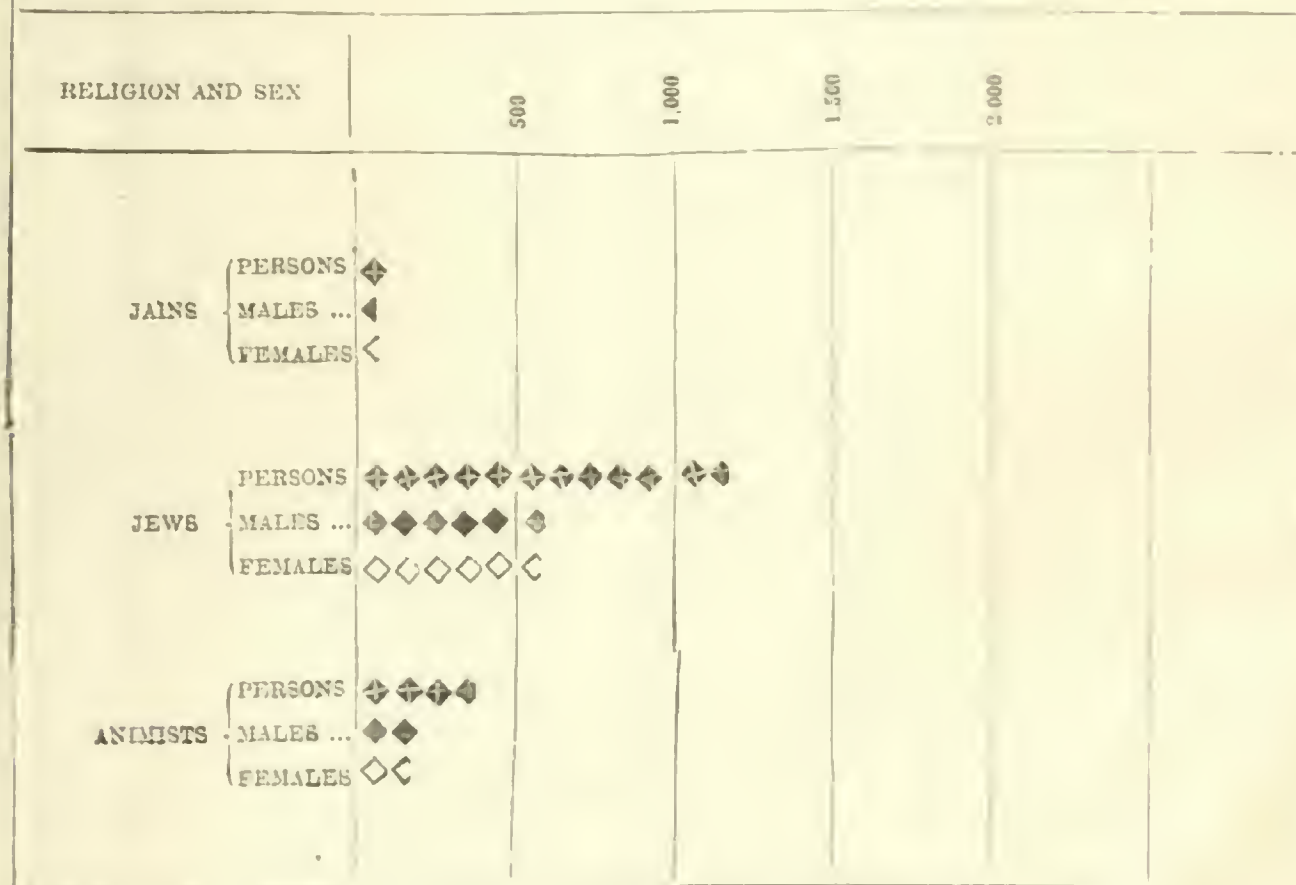
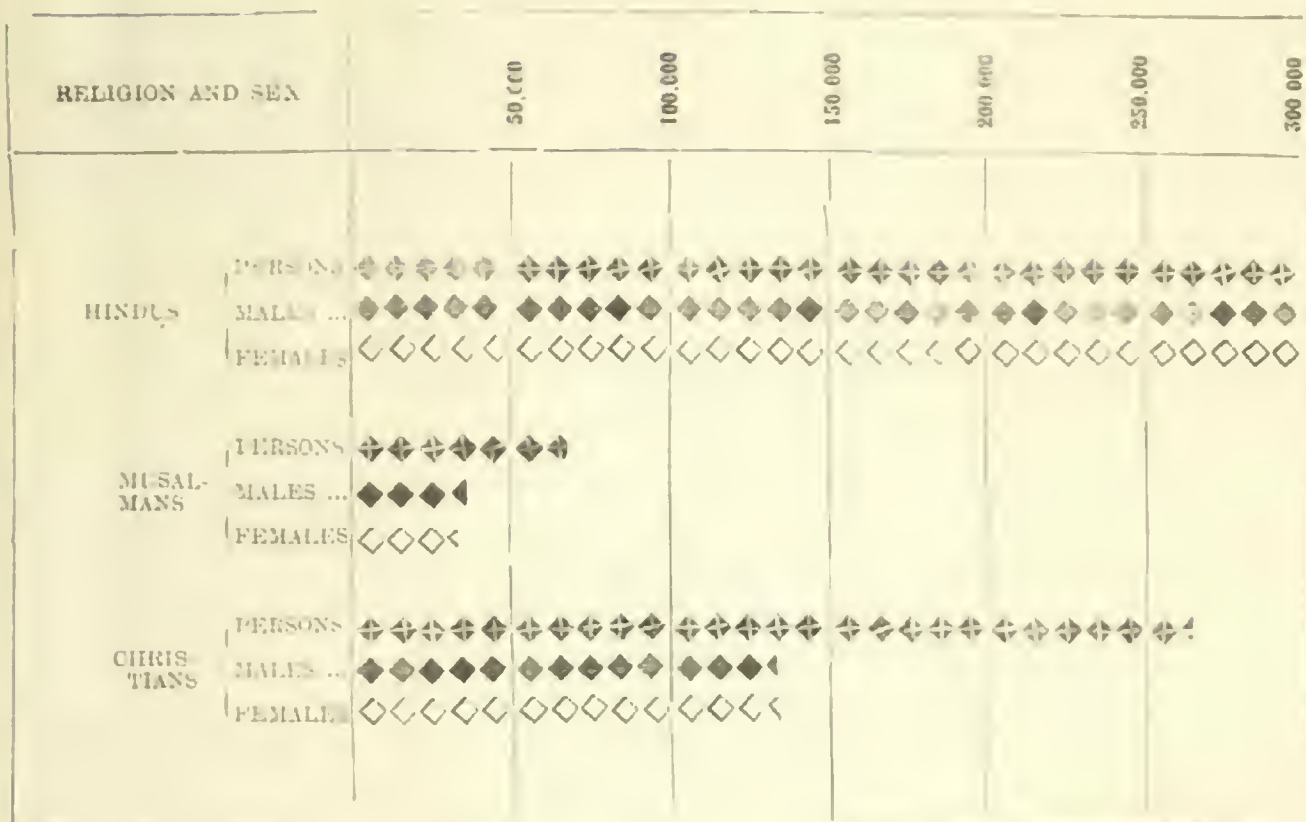
at each of the six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.

Each button represents 10,000 persons.

MALES						FEMALES				
300,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	Actual figures
	190,813	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				92,587	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			98,226
	169,756	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				83,520	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			55,236
	145,101	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				71,047	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			73,457
	128,957	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				63,930	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			64,977
	104,695	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				51,766	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			52,929
	101,742	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				50,450	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			51,312
	170,151	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				91,710	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			88,445
	165,114	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				50,126	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			84,988
	151,315	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				75,866	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			77,429
	133,891	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				65,719	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			68,175
	115,114	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				56,528	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			56,585
	110,465	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				55,073	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			55,392
	95,208	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				46,046	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			49,162
	91,289	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				44,075	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			47,214
	89,549	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				43,606	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			45,943
	78,785	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				38,430	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			40,355
	67,702	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				33,070	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			34,632
	65,952	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				32,627	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			33,325

DIAGRAM

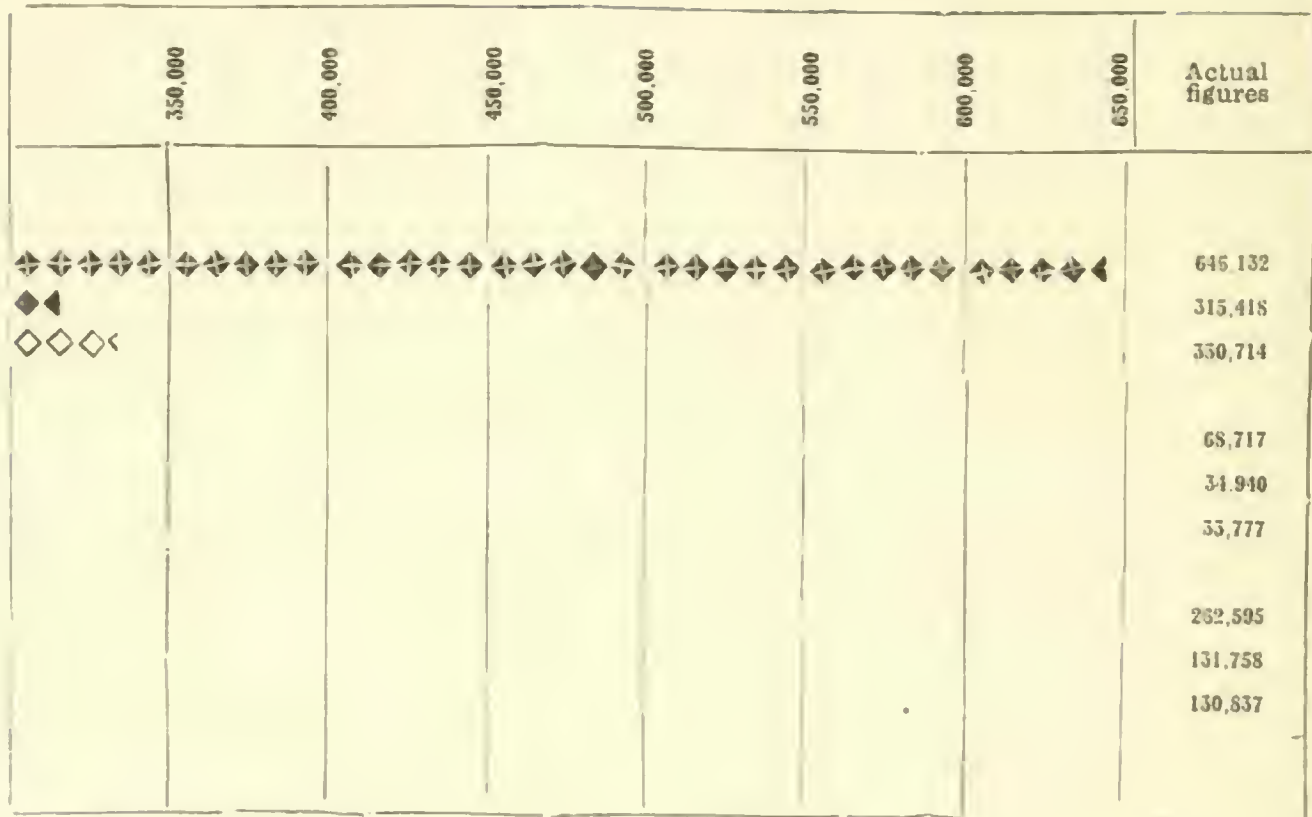
SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE



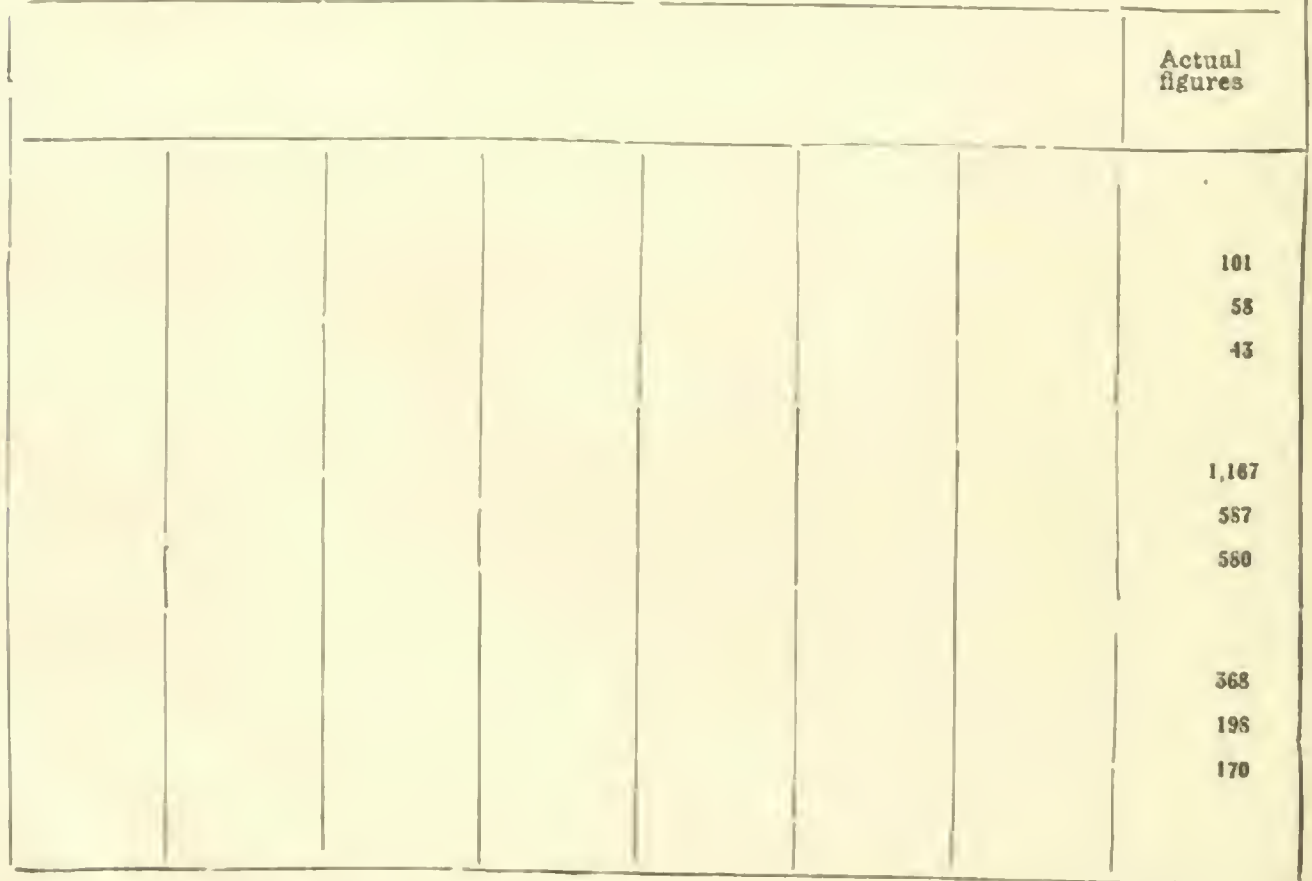
No. VI.
STATE BY RELIGION AND SEX.

Females—◇◇◇.

(Each button represents 10,000 persons.)



(Each button represents 100 persons.)



and Chapter IV and Diagram VII.

DIAGRAM

Showing the Hindu, Musalman and Christian

Each button

NAME OF TALUK	RELIGION	PERSONS			
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000
COCHIN-KANAYAN-NUR	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆
CHANGANUR	HINDUS	.. ◆◆◆◆◆			
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆			
MUKUNDAPURAM	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
TRICHUR	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆	
TALAPILLI	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆		
CHITTUR	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆			

NOTE:— For further particulars see



























































































































































represents 8,000 persons.

Imperial Table IVII and Chapter XII.

DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number

Each Diamond

AGE PERIODS	RELIGIONS	UNMARRIED				
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000
0-5	HINDUS	...          				
	MUSALMANS	... 				
	CHRISTIANS	...    				
5-10	HINDUS	...          				
	MUSALMANS	... 				
	CHRISTIANS	...    				
10-15	HINDUS	...          				
	MUSALMANS	... 				
	CHRISTIANS	...    				
15-40	HINDUS	...                				
	MUSALMANS	... 				
	CHRISTIANS	...    				
40 AND OVER	HINDUS	... 				
	MUSALMANS	...				
	CHRISTIANS	...				
ALL AGES	HINDUS	...                                         				
	MUSALMANS	...     				
	CHRISTIANS	...                                         				

NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. VIII (Males.)

of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are Unmarried—◇, Married—◆; and Widowed—◊.

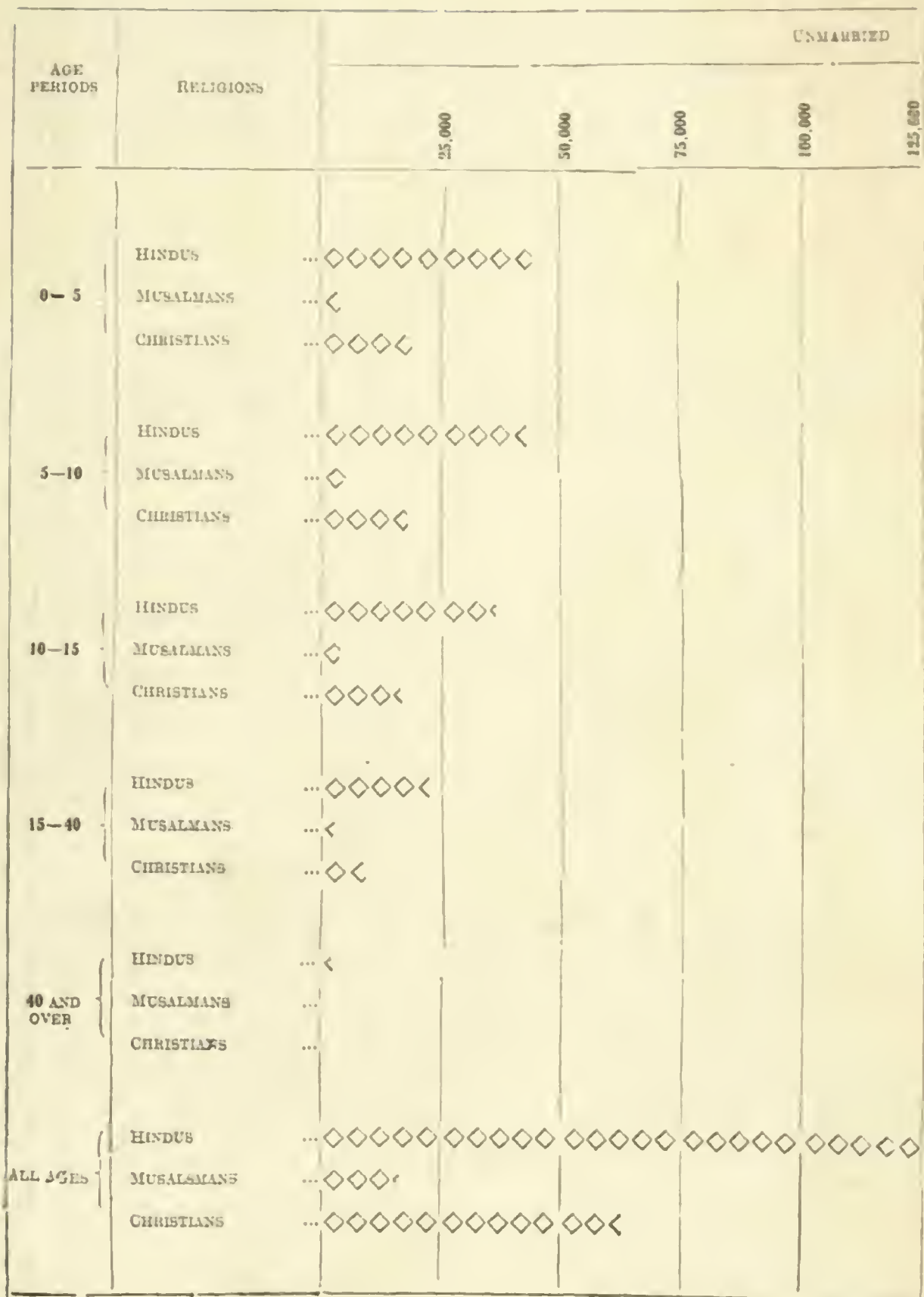
representa 5,000 per 100.

[illegible]

DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number

Each button



NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. VIII (cont.)—(Females.)

of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are Unmarried—◇; Married—◆; and Widowed—♠.

represents 5,000 persons?

[illegible]

Showing the number of Hindoos, Muhammadans, and Christians in certain age periods; who are
Literate—◁: Literate in English—◆, and Illiterate—◆.

AGE PERIODS	RELIGION	LITERATE					Actual figures	LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000		25,000	50,000	Actual figures
0-10	HINDUS	◊					1,550			161
	MUSALMANS	...					135			7
	CHRISTIANS	◊					2,950			117
10-15	HINDUS	◊ ◊ ◊					15,635	◊		1,765
	MUSALMANS	...					524			12
	CHRISTIANS	◊ ◊					10,850	◊		502
15-20	HINDUS	◊ ◊ ◊					14,179	◊		2,839
	MUSALMANS	◊					639			51
	CHRISTIANS	◊ ◊					10,079	◊		1,390
20 & over	HINDUS	◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊					74,023	◊ ◊		7,191
	MUSALMANS	◊					4,571			151
	CHRISTIANS	◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊					44,891	◊		3,399
All ages	HINDUS	◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊					166,407	◊ ◊ ◊		12,050
	MUSALMANS	◊					5,569			221
	CHRISTIANS	◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊					69,770	◊ ◊		5,708

NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table VIII and Chapter VIII.

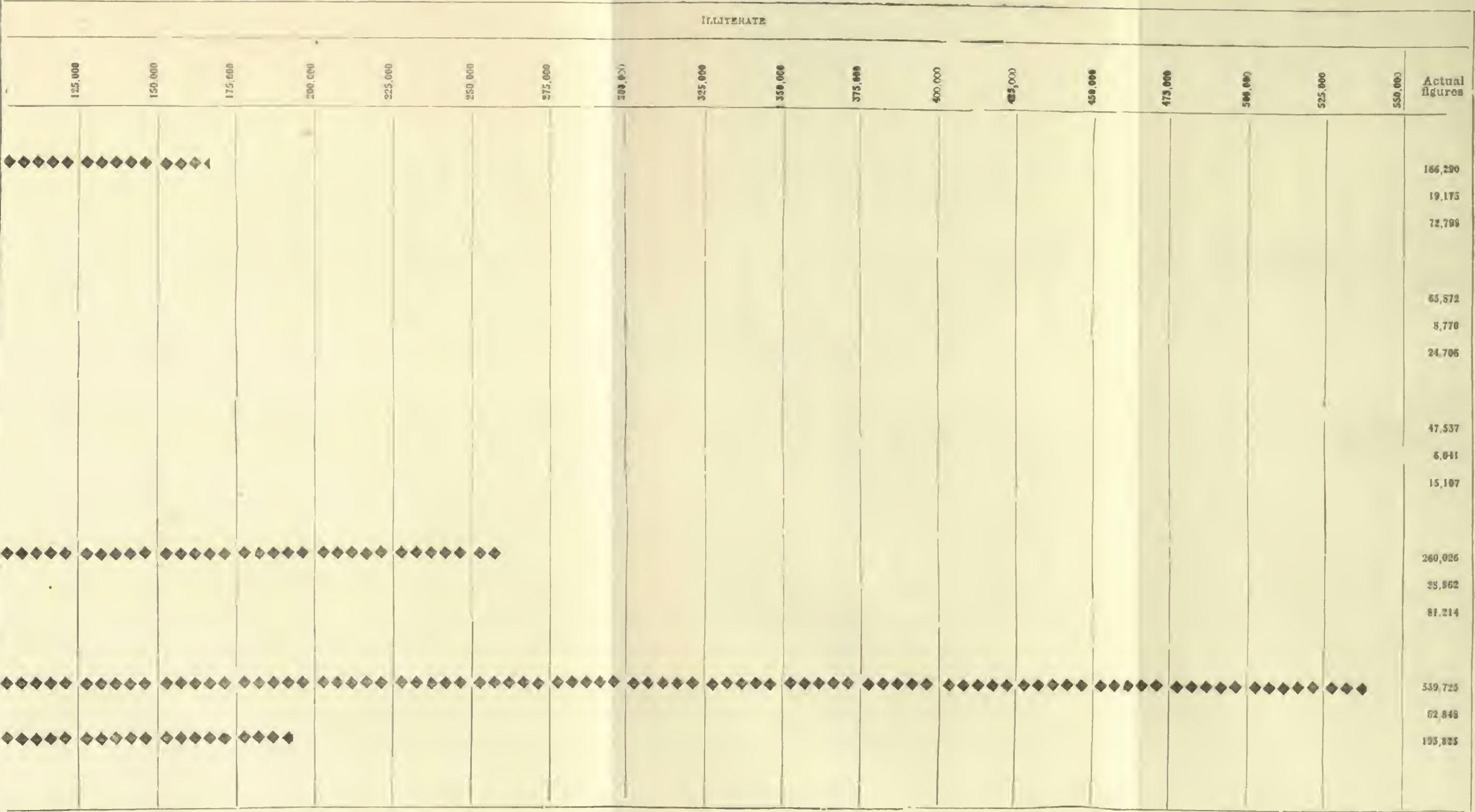


Showing the Hindus, Musalmans and Christians

[illegible]

NOTE:—For further particulars see

In certain age periods who are Literate—◇; Literate in English—◈; and Illiterate—◆.
represents 5,000 persons.



Imperial Table VIII and Chapter VIII.

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE NUMBERS IN EVERY 1000 OF THE CASTES IN TABLE IX

The total number of buttons represents the aggregate number in 1000 persons of each

Each button represents

CASTE	MALES					
	LITERATE					
	100	200	300	400	500	600
AMBALAVASI
ARAYAN				
BRAMHAN-SIALAYALI...
do TAMIL
do KONEANI		
do OTHERS	
CHAKKAN				
CHALIYAN			
CHETTI				
DEVANGAN
ELUTTASSAN			
ILUVAN			
KATTOLAN			
KAMMALAN			
KANAKKAN				
KANIYAN
KAVUNDAN
KSHATHIYA-MALAYALI
do PARADESI...	
KUDUMI CHITTI			
KUSAVAN				
NAYAR
OTTANAIEAN			
PANAN			
PANDARAN				
PANDITATTAN
VALAN			
VANNAN			
VELAKKATTALAVAN			
VELAN		
VELALAN		
VELUTTEDAN			
JONAKAN			
RAVUTTAN			
ANGLO-INDIAN		
INDIAN CHRISTIAN		
JAIN
JEW
MALAYAN	...					



NOTE :—(1) For further particulars see Table IX and Chapter VIII. Of the castes mentioned in the former those
(2) Not less than 90 per cent of the Europeans are literate ; hence they too are omitted from the above

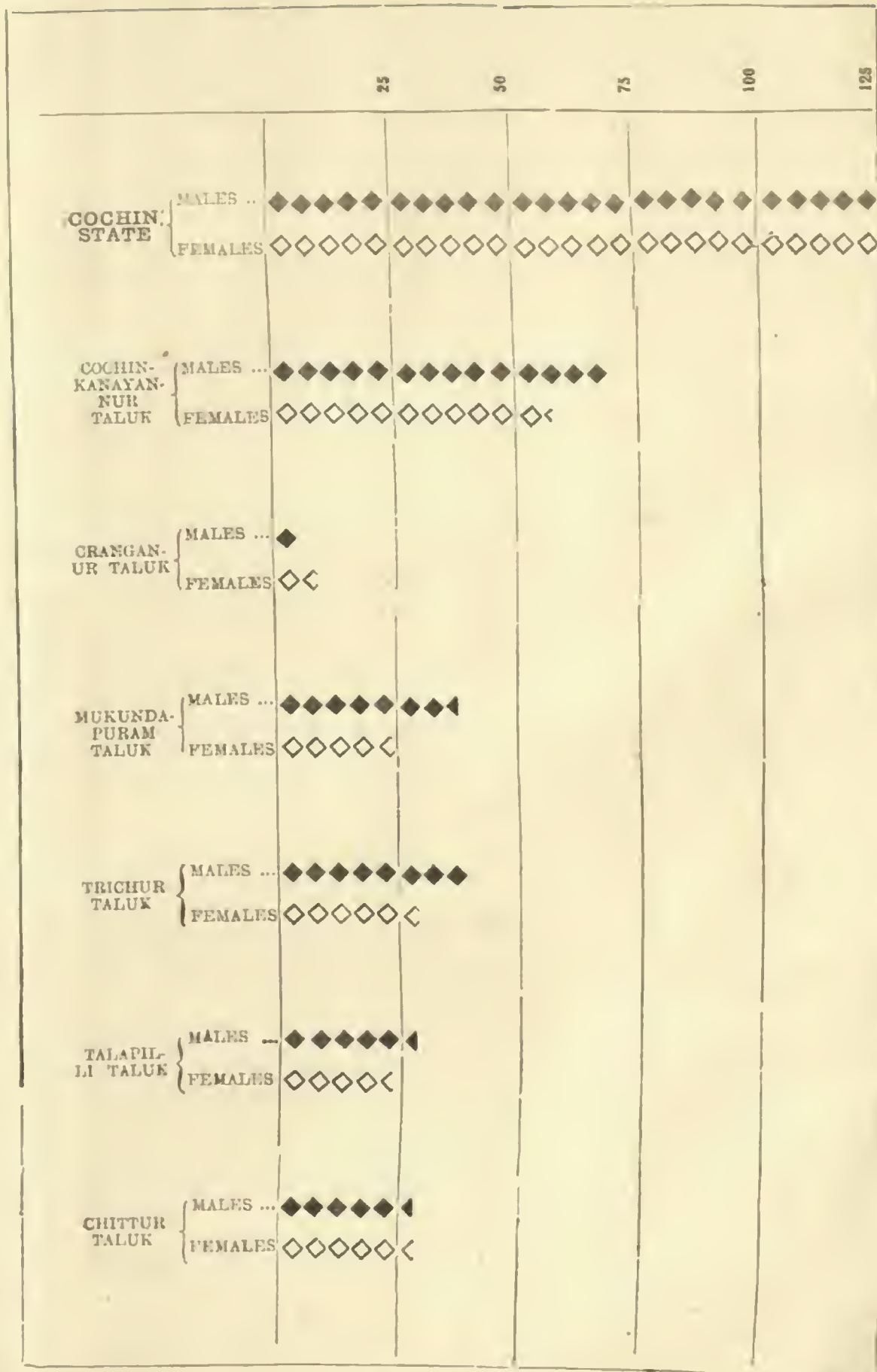
WHO ARE LITERATE AND THE NUMBERS OF THOSE WHO ARE ALSO LITERATE IN ENGLISH,
caste who are literate while the black buttons represent the number who are literate in English.

[illegible]

that have only less than 20 literates in 1000 have been omitted from the above diagram.

DIAGRAM

Showing Males    ;
Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table

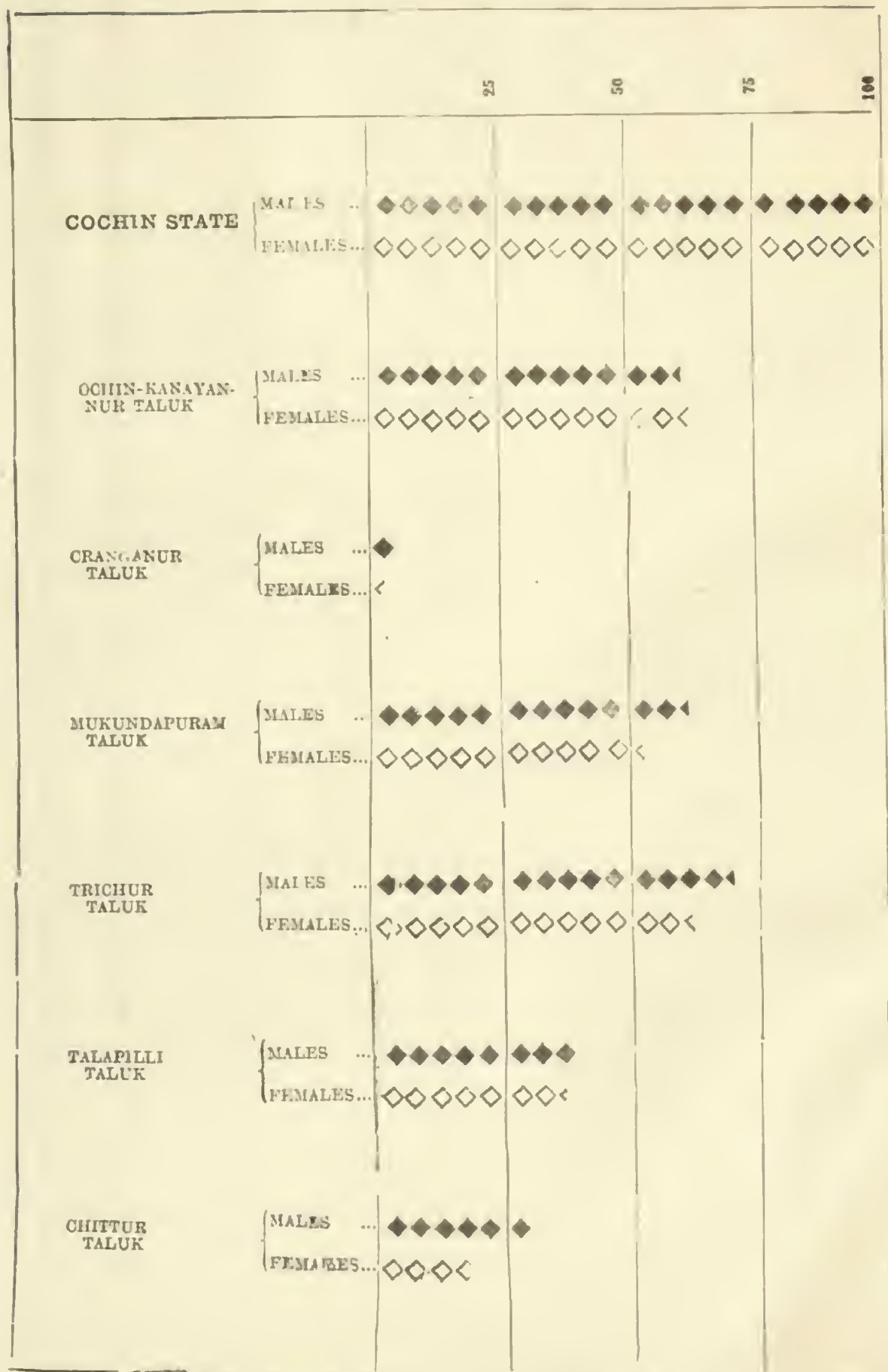
and Females $\diamond\diamond\diamond$ of each Taluk who are insane, represents 5 persons.

[illegible]

DIAGRAM

Showing Males    and Females   

Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. XII.

of each Taluk who are Deaf-mutes.

represents 5 persons.

125	150	175	200	225	250	275	Actual figures
◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	273
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	231
							66
							63
							5
							2
							61
							51
							71
							61
							40
							36
							33
							18

1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900
1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907

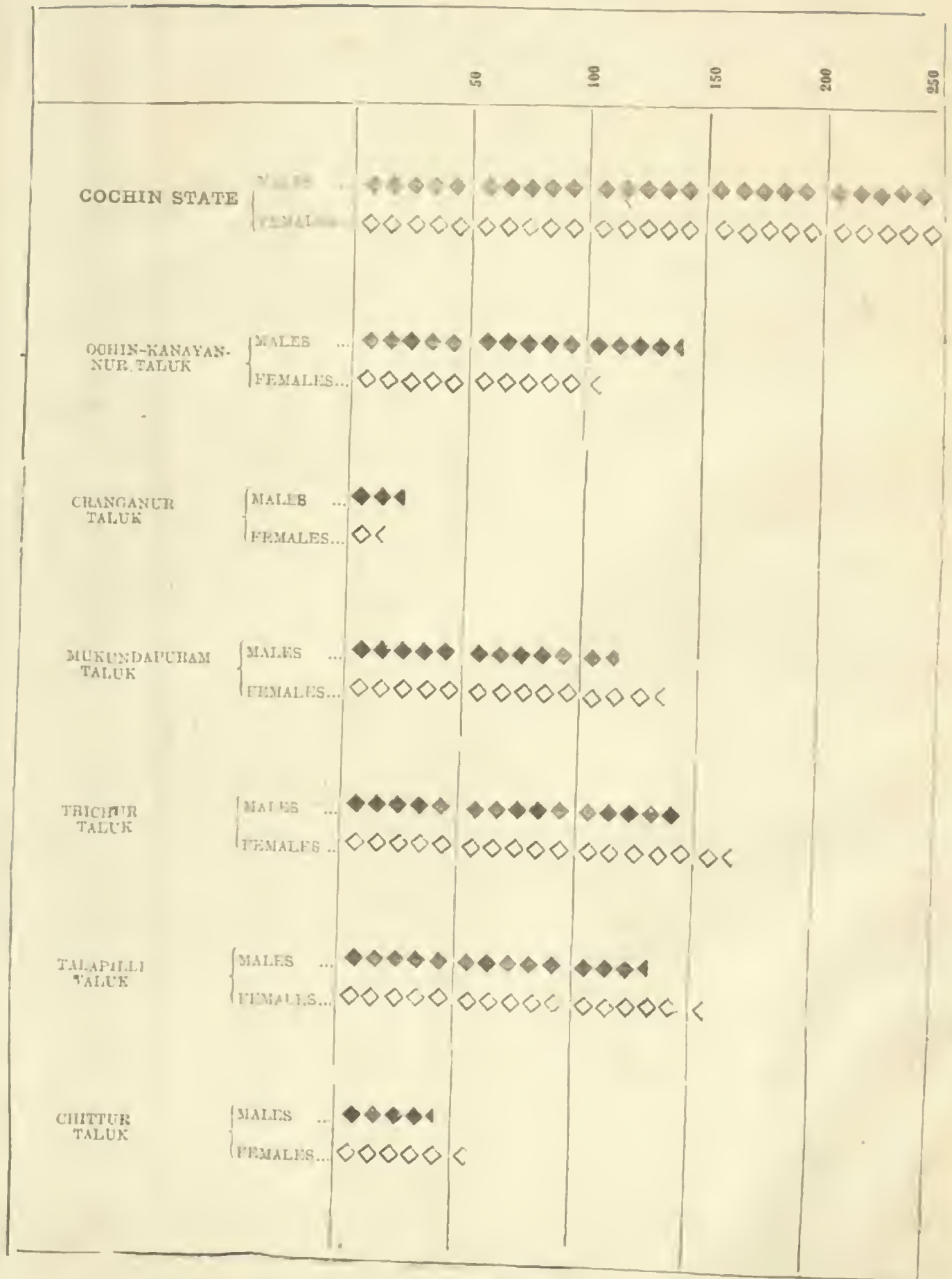
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

End of Volume

DIAGRAM

Showing Males    and Females   

Each button



No. XIII.







of each Taluk who are Blind.

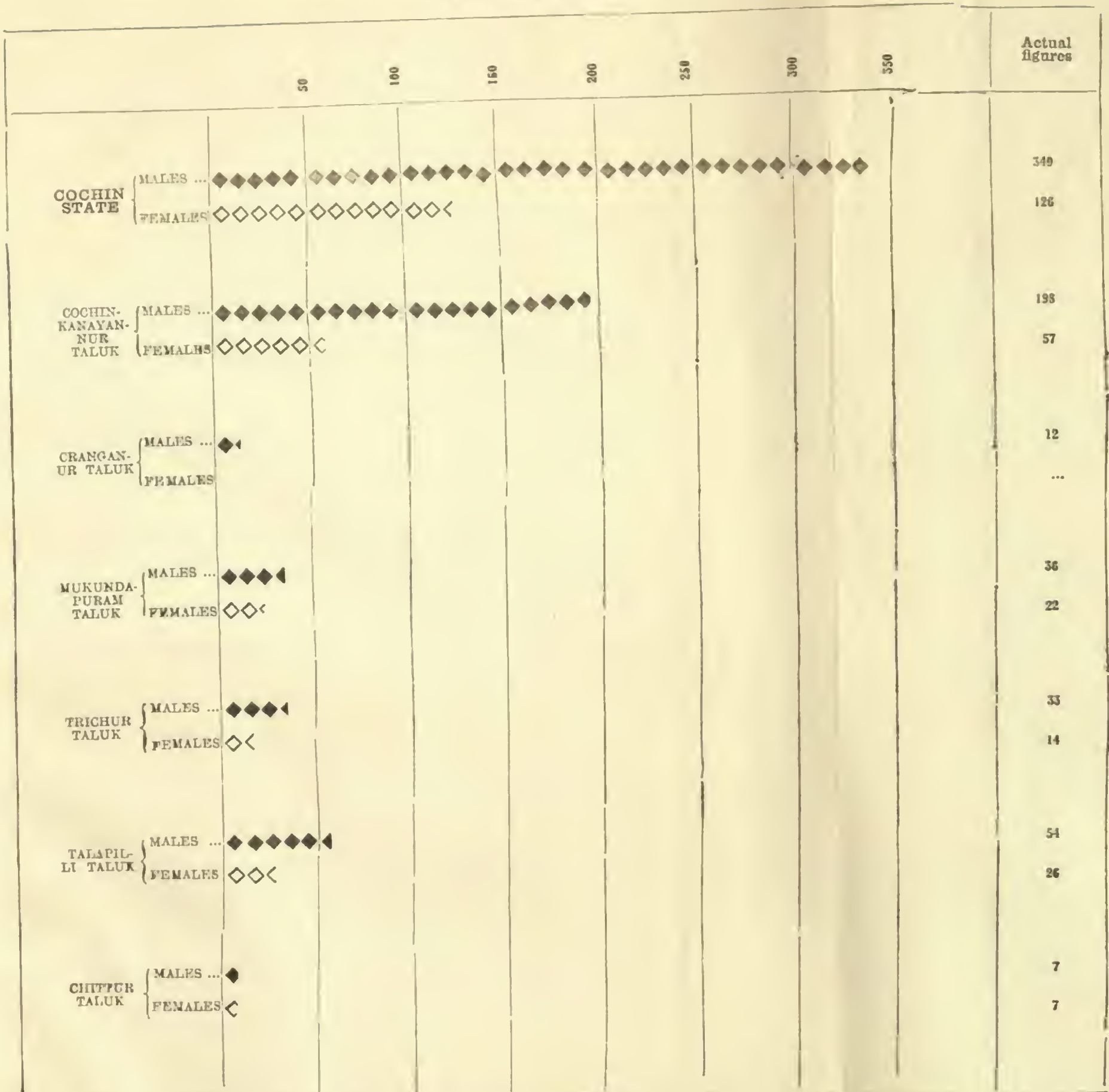
represents 10 persons.

300	350	400	450	500	550	600	Actual figures
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	85
◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	637
							146
							107
							24
							14
							118
							136
							149
							166
							135
							155
							41
							59



DIAGRAM No. XIV.

Showing Males   ; and Females    of each Taluk who are Lepers.
Each button represents 10 persons.



NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table XI and Chapter X.



DIAGRAM
SHOWING STRENGTH OF THE LARGER

Each button

CASTE	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000
INDIAN CHRISTIAN	... ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇
ILUVAN	... ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇
NAYAR	... ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇
PULAYAN	... ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇		
JONAKAN	... ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ <		
KAMMALAN	... ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ <			
TAMIL BRAHMIN	... ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ <				
ELUTTASSAN	... ◇ ◇ ◇ <				
KUDUMI CHETTI	... ◇ ◇ <				
VALAN	... ◇ <				
CHETTI	... ◇ <				
KANAKKAN	... ◇ <				
KONEANI	... ◇ <				
AMBALAVASI	... ◇ <				
PARAYAN	... ◇ <				
RAVUTTAN	... ◇ <				
KAVUNDAN	... ◇ <				
VELALAN	... ◇ <				
ABAYAN	... ◇ <				
NAMBUDIRI	... ◇ <				
KAIKOLAN	... ◇				
VETTUVAN	... ◇				
VELLALAN	... <				
PANDARAN	... <				
KUSAVAN	... ◇				
VELUTTEDAN	... <				
VELAKKATTALAVAN	... ◇				
PANAN	... <				
OTTANAIRAN	... <				
KANIYAN	... <				
ANGLO INDIAN	... <				
CHALIYAN	... <				

NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. XV.

CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

represents 5000 persons

150,000	175,000	200,000	225,000	250,000	275,000	300,000	Actual figures
<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>			260 547
			<div> <div>◇◇◇◇◇</div> </div>	<div> <div>◇◇◇</div> </div>			227 105
							131 054
							69,423
							56,018
							33,917
							21,836
							15,197
							10,328
							9,507
							9,163
							8,424
							8,080
							8,079
							7,145
							6,544
							6,354
							6,232
							5,590
							5,427
							4,803
							4,759
							4,517
							3,560
							3,412
							3,347
							3,185
							2,642
							2,437
							2,393
							2,182
							2,003

1743

1743

1743

1743

1743

1743

1743

1743

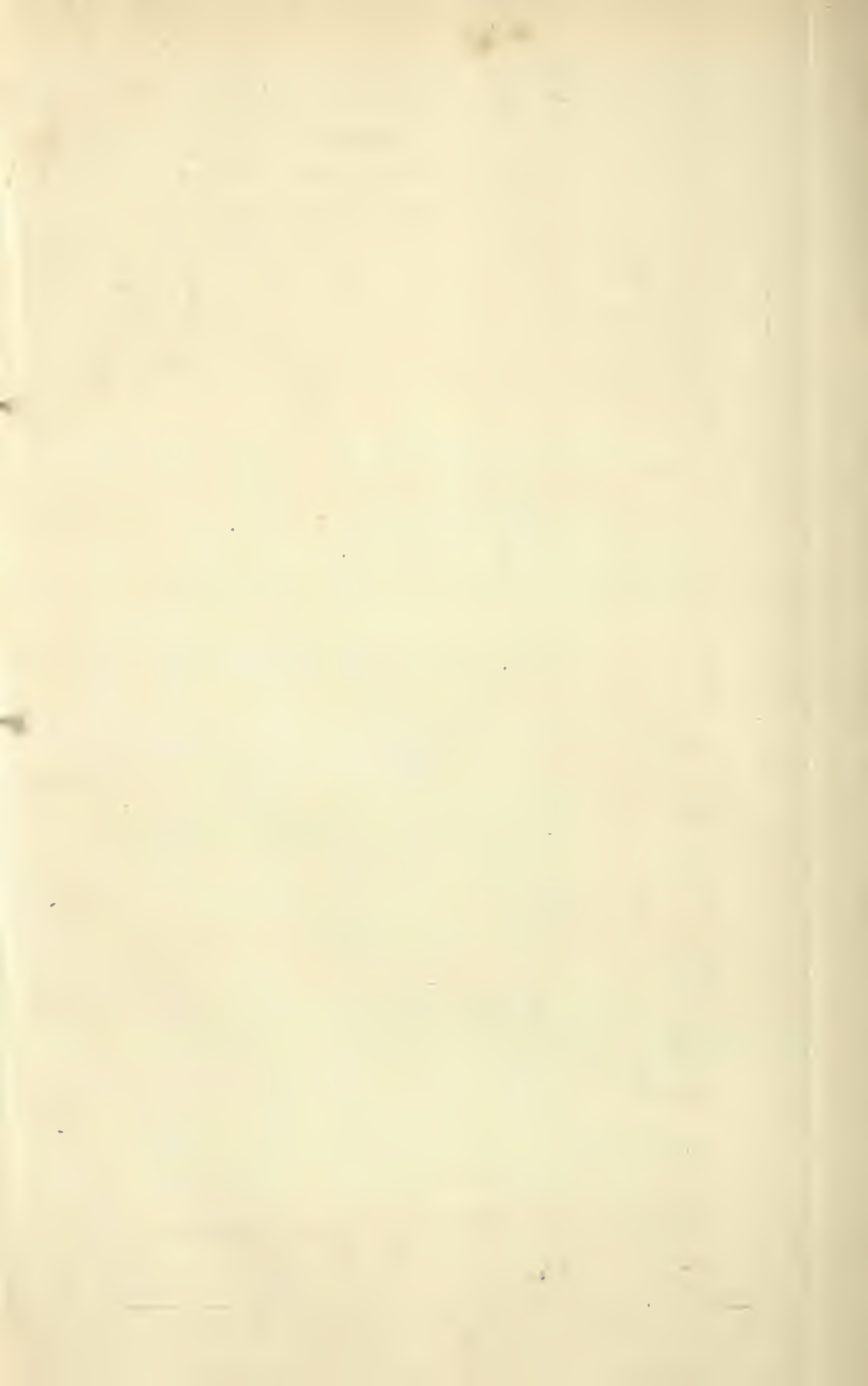
1743

1743

1743

1743

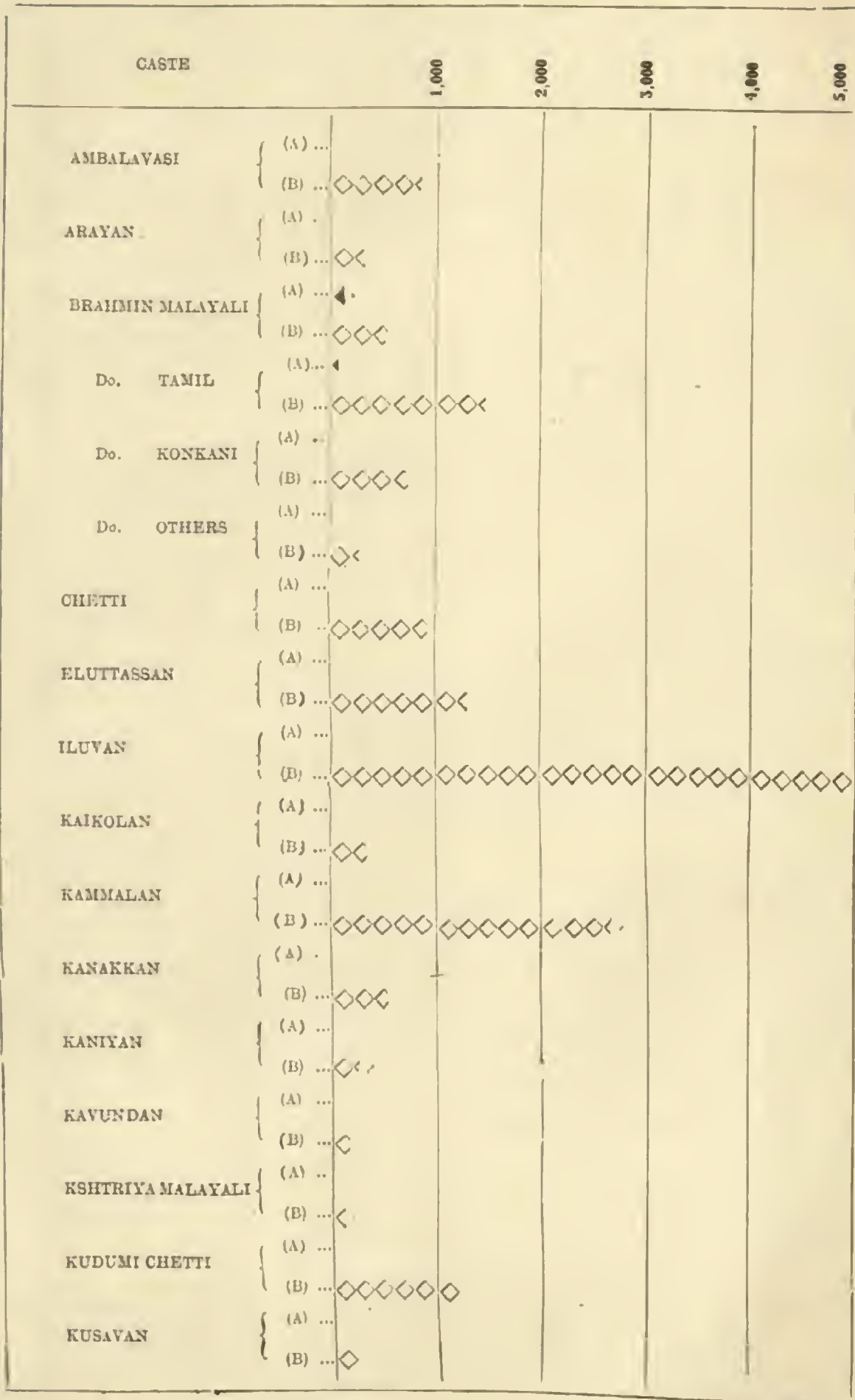
1743



DIAGRAM

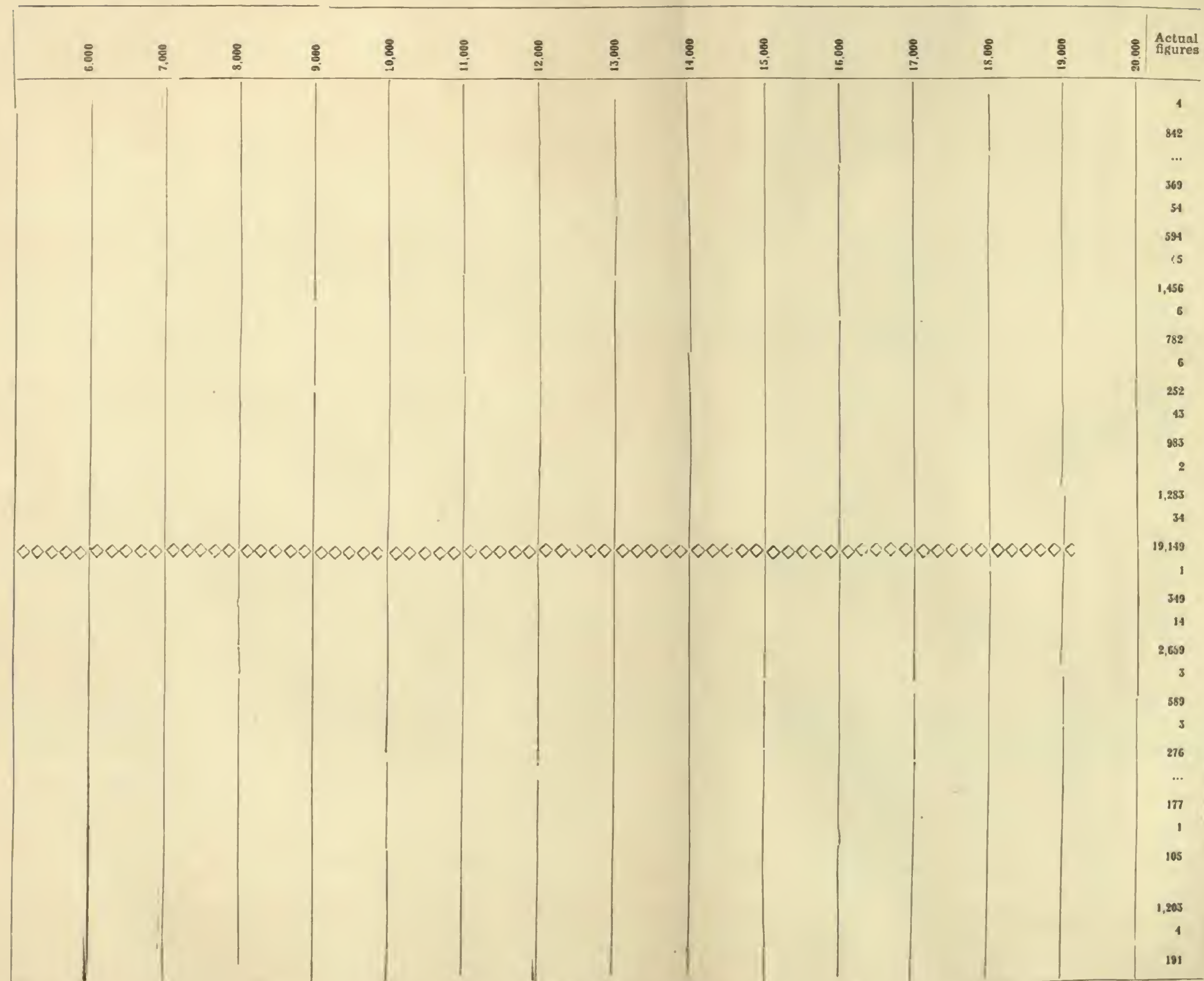
Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number

(B) The number of Females of all ages who are



of Females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed:- ♦♦♦

Each button represents 200 persons.



Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number
(B) The number of Females of all ages who are

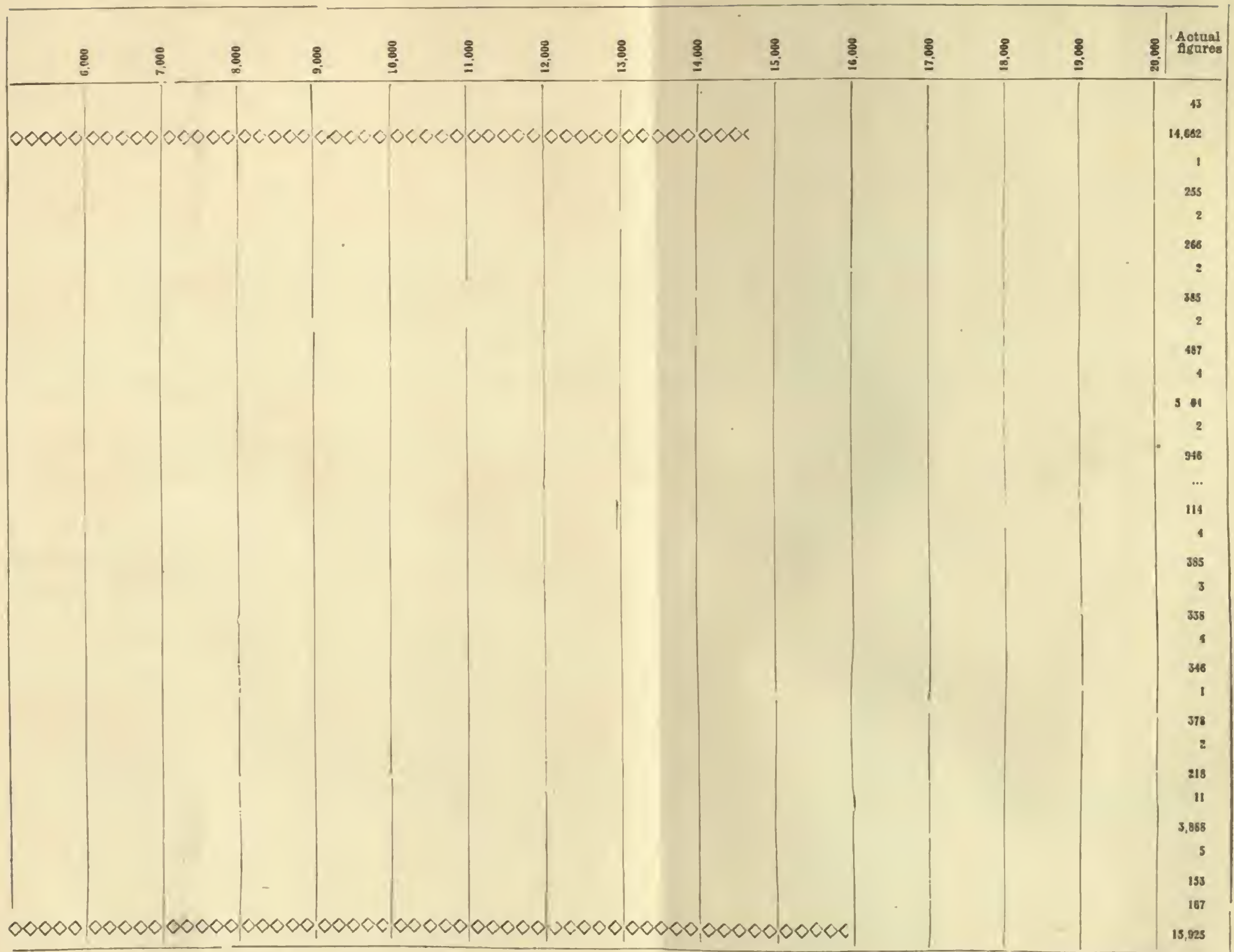
NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. XVI.—(cont.)

of Females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed:—◆◆◆

widows:—◇◇◇

Each button represents 200 persons.



DIAGRAM

Showing the number of Persons supported

Each button

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	...	...	...	...
23	OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS	...	...	...	...
6	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...
53	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	...	...	...	...
8	WOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...
49	INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	...	...	...	...
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...
2	FISHING AND HUNTING	...	...	...	...
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	...	...	...	...
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	...	...	...	...
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	...	...	...	...
32	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	...	...	...	...
9	METAL INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...
46	RELIGION	...	...	...	...
52	DOMESTIC SERVICE	...	...	...	...
50	LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES	...	...	...	...
20	TRANSPORT BY WATER	...	...	...	...
36	TRADE IN TEXTILES	...	...	...	...
48	MEDICINE	...	...	...	...
24	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, ETC.	...	...	...	...
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	...	...	...	...
10	CERAMICS	...	...	...	...
39	INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	...	...	...	...
	OTHERS (30 in number)	...	...	...	...

NOTE:—For further particulars see

by each "order" of occupation of the population.

represents 4,000 persons.

100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	240,000	260,000	280,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	380,000	400,000	420,000	440,000	460,000	480,000	500,000	Actual figures
◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	499,839
																					59,865
																					50,636
																					49,413
																					44,760
																					43,124
																					20,067
																					19,127
																					17,767
																					13,902
																					13,367
																					11,067
																					10,971
																					10,313
																					10,325
																					9,252
																					7,670
																					6,946
																					6,901
																					6,058
																					5,622
																					4,951
																					4,400
																					4,227
																					1,961
																					46,946

DIAGRAM
Showing the number of actual workers
Each button

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	10,000	20,000	30,000
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	...	...	...
5	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
53	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	...	...	...
33	OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS	...	...	...
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
6	WOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	...	...	...
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
49	INSTRUCTION	...	...	...
2	FISHING AND HUNTING	...	...	...
18	OTHER UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
56	OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NONPRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
9	METAL INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	...	...	...
32	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	...	...	...
46	RELIGION	...	...	...
62	DOMESTIC SERVICE	...	...	...
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	...	...	...
20	TRANSPORT BY WATER	...	...	...
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	...	...	...
10	CERAMICS	...	...	...
25	TRADE IN TEXTILES	...	...	...
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	...	...	...
50	LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	...	...	...
24	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, ETC.	...	...	...
48	MEDICIN	...	...	...
55	BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, ETC.	...	...	...
47	LAW	...	...	...
22	TRANSPORT BY RAIL	...	...	...
35	TRADE IN FUEL	...	...	...
36	TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	...	...	...
39	TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY	...	...	...
41	POLICE	...	...	...
61	PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME...	...	...	...

NOTE:—For further particulars see

NO. XVIII
In each order of occupations
represents 2000 persons.

In each order of occupations

represents 2000 persons.

Imperial Table XVII and Chapter XII.

Showing the number of female actual workers

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	...	...	...	...	...
6	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...	...
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...	...
53	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	...	...	...	...	...
8	WOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...	...
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET...	...	...	...	...	...
18	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...	...
52	DOMESTIC SERVICE	...	...	...	...	...
32	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	...	...	...	...	...
56	OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NON-PRODUCTIVE	...	...	...	...	...
2	FISHING AND HUNTING	...	...	...	...	...
49	INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	...
10	CERAMICS	...	...	...	...	...
46	RELIGION	...	...	...	...	...
24	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, ETC.	...	...	...	...	...
55	BEGGARS, VAGRANTS ETC.,	...	...	...	...	...
9	METAL INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...	...
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	...	...	...	...	...
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	...	...
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	...	...	...	...	...
48	MEDICINE	...	...	...	...	...
50	LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	...	...	...	...	...
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	...	...	...	...	...
36	TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	...	...	...	...	...
38	TRADE IN FUEL	...	...	...	...	...
39	TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY	...	...	...	...	...
51	PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	...	...	...	...	...
26	TRADE IN TEXTILES.	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE:—For further particulars see

represents 1040 persons.

Imperial Table XVII and Chapter XII.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF COCHIN, 1921.

INTRODUCTION.

The Census of 1921 was the sixth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fifth taken simultaneously with that of British India. By command of His Highness the Maharaja the Census was taken on the morning of 19th March 1921, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor who were enumerated on the night of the 18th. The hill tribes were enumerated between 11th and 17th March. The enumeration on the 19th March purported to record the facts as they stood on the night of the 18th. The month and date were proposed by the Government of India and accepted by His Highness' Government. A full account of the procedure adopted in connection with the taking of Census is given in the administrative volume as instructed by the Census Commissioner, but a general outline of the procedure adopted for taking Census is given in the following paragraphs.

2. For Census purposes, the State was divided into ten charges, each of the six Taluks and the four Municipal Towns being treated as a charge. The Tahsildars of the Taluks and the Presidents of the Town Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several charges. The charges were sub-divided into 532 circles which were again sub-divided into 5,367 blocks. Each of the circles was placed under a Supervisor, and an enumerator was appointed to take the Census of each block. The majority of Supervisors and enumerators were Government servants and teachers of aided schools, the rest being private gentlemen. The work was carried out by unpaid agency, but non-official Supervisors and enumerators were paid travelling allowances at the rate of 2 annas a mile provided the distance travelled, to and fro, was not less than four miles. This amounted to Rs. 2,853-12-0. The average number of occupied houses in a block was 33 and the average number of blocks in a circle was 10. No change of procedure in the taking of Census was newly introduced.

3. The work was started with the numbering of houses and the preparation of house lists. After all the houses were numbered a statement showing the number of houses in each village and the number of each grade of Census Officers required in each charge was prepared by the Charge Superintendents and sent to me for approval. The house numbering in Municipal Towns was carried out by the Town Council subordinates, and in rural villages by the village staff between 13th February and 13th May 1920. Before the preparation of the preliminary record, viz., the filling up of the Enumeration Schedules with particulars regarding all persons

ordinarily resident in each house, a set of circulars and rules were issued by the Diwan for the guidance of the Census Officers and classes were held by me in 16 centres for giving instructions to Supervisors and enumerators. In this way it was possible to give the Supervisors and enumerators a thorough idea of their duties before actual Census work began. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on 1st February in rural parts and on the 10th February in Municipal Towns and the whole of this work was completed before 25th February. The original entries were made on plain paper and after check and correction by Supervisors, the entries were copied into printed schedules.

4. For the final Census all public offices and schools in the State were closed for three days from 18th to 20th March to enable all Government servants to carry out Census work. The final enumeration or the actual Census was taken on the morning of 19th March between daybreak and noon. The enumerators went round their blocks and brought the record up-to-date by striking out the absentees and entering particulars of new arrivals. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by road and canal, the sea-going population and the houseless poor. The travellers by rail were enumerated by the railway authorities who after totalling the schedule despatched the enumeration books direct to my office. Along with the preliminary enumeration an Economic Survey showing earnings and expenditure, profession, etc., (both family and individual) of the residents in each house was also conducted by the ordinary enumerators. An Industrial Census was also conducted in special schedules which were filled up with the assistance of special enumerators by the owners, Managers or Agents of factories, mills, etc., in which not less than ten persons were employed on a normal working day between 10th February and 10th March.

5. On the afternoon of 19th March or immediately after the final Census the enumerators met their Supervisors at a place previously agreed upon and prepared the block abstract showing the number of houses and persons, male and female; this was checked by another enumerator and having checked them himself the Supervisor prepared the circle abstract and despatched it with the schedules relating to his circle by the quickest route to the Charge Superintendent who checked all the circle abstracts and prepared the charge summary and despatched them to my office, where after checking the block, circle and charge abstracts the provisional totals for the whole State were compiled. The Trichur Town summary reached the central office first and the last was that of Mukundapuram Taluk which was received on 22nd March. The provisional totals were ready on the 23rd and were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Simla and the Provincial Superintendent at Madras on the same day. According to the provisional figures the total population was 979,019 or 61 less than the figures eventually arrived at after Tabulation. The difference between the two totals was thus only 6 persons in 100,000 as against 57 persons in 1911.

6. There were three special gatherings on the night of the Census day; one was on account of Utsavam in the Thirumala Devaswam Temple at Ernakulam, and the second at Chewara in Cochin-Kanayamur Taluk on account of Pooram in the Edanad Temple and the third at Trikur in Mukundapuram Taluk where there was a festival in Chakkamkulangara Temple. Special arrangements were made for censusing persons collected there and no difficulty was experienced in enumerating them.

7. The attitude of the people was throughout friendly and helpful and no difficulty of any sort was experienced in any part of the State. Though 19th March was Saturday, the Sabbath day

for Jews, the Jews did not make any objection to answer questions put to them by the enumerators. The public have begun to realise that the taking of Census is not an idle curiosity and the punitive provisions of the Census Regulation XI of 1095 had not to be enforced in any part of the State.

8. The abstraction and tabulation section of the Central Office was opened on 20th March and work commenced immediately. This office began work with six Supervisors, six Assistant Supervisors and 60 copyists. An Inspector was afterwards appointed to supervise the whole work. He was also sent to Madras and got trained in the Madras Central Office in abstraction and tabulation work. The slip system of working out the results of the enumeration, introduced at the Census of 1901 was continued this time also and 54 copyists were engaged in copying slips. Copying and checking the slips were completed in seven weeks and the services of 12 copyists were then dispensed with. There was a delay of 15 days in the receipt of sorters' tickets and rules for sorting for the various tables from Madras and this was taken advantage of for compiling certain figures connected with the Economic Survey. The services of some more copyists were then dispensed with and sorting began on 14th June with 40 copyists, and the work was completed in less than three months. The compilation and fair copying of figures from the sorters' tickets took seven weeks more after which the whole of the staff was disbanded. Thus in all the Abstraction and Tabulation work took exactly seven months.

9. The total cost of the Census from 19th January 1920 the date of my taking charge as Census Superintendent to 18th January 1922 amounted to Rs. 21,584-2-0 and approximately an expenditure of Rs. 2,015-14-0 will have to be incurred before the whole work is wound up. The total expenditure will thus amount to Rs. 23,600 or Rs. 24-1-0 per thousand of the population, as against Rs. 23,822 or Rs. 25-15-0 per thousand of the population in 1911. Of the total expenditure the sum of Rs. 10,400 represents the cost of taking the Census including Rs. 2,853-12-0 paid as travelling allowance to non-official Supervisors and enumerators while the balance of Rs. 13,200 was expended on the work of abstraction and tabulation, report writing, &c. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 1,311-10-6 the cost of printed forms, &c., received from the Government Press, Madras. The decrease in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous Census, is due to the higher pay drawn by the Superintendent of 1911. During the first three months after my appointment, I was engaged in assisting the Diwan Peishkar and Controller of Civil Supplies in the checking of Rice Depot Accounts and organising Rice Depots in the Ernakulam and Mattanchery Towns.

10. I have to record my grateful thanks to the Tahsildars and Presidents of Town Councils for their co-operation and assistance throughout the various stages of the Census operations. The large body of Supervisors and Enumerators, both official and non-official, on whom the brunt of the work had fallen, cheerfully and satisfactorily carried out their duties, and brought the operations to a successful termination. The work of abstraction and tabulation was carried out under the supervision and tactful management of Inspector Mr. T. G. Subramania Iyer who was loyally and zealously supported by all my office staff. My grateful thanks are also due to M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer Ayl, Diwan Peishkar, for the ungrudging support I have always received at his hands in the discharge of my onerous and responsible duties.

11. Agreeably to the instructions issued to me by the Census Commissioner, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to confine myself in the succeeding chapters to discussions of matters germane to changes and development within the decade, and I have also appended a few notes here and there on subjects of special interest. Detailed information on the several subjects dealt with herein can be got from the various published records such as previous Census Reports, Administration Reports, State Manual and Cochin Tribes and Castes, and I have therefore not thought it necessary to tread the beaten track.

CHAPTER I.

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DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

12. Division of the State. Cochin, together with Travancore and the Madras Presidency West Coast Districts of South Canara, Malabar and Anjingo (excluding Lacadives) comes under "Malabar and Konkan" in the natural divisions in which different parts of India are grouped for census purpose. The State lies between $9^{\circ} 48'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ North Latitude and $76^{\circ} 5'$ and $76^{\circ} 58'$ East Longitude. It consists of two parts, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur Taluk and encircled by British territory. The eastern half of the larger part is covered by forests and mountains and is almost uninhabited. The rest of the State is thickly populated, those lying along the coast being more populated than those in the interior. The State is divided into six Taluks, viz., Cochin-Kanayannur, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappilli and Chittur. During the decade, portions of Chittur and Tattamangalam villages, in the Chittur Taluk were constituted into a Municipal Town called "Chittur-Tattamangalam Town" which has an area of 3.7 square miles and a population of 18,150 persons.

13. Area and population. The general statistics of the area and population of each Taluk will be found in Imperial Table I. The total area of the State according to the cadastral survey including forest and inland backwaters is 1,479 square miles, and the population according to the census is 979,080. Assuming even distribution of the population over the entire area, there will be 662 persons for every square mile. The most populous Taluk is Cochin-Kanayannur which has a population of 279,384 though its extent is only 158 square miles; in point of extent Mukundapuram is the largest having an extent of 510 square miles; but its population is only 208,713. Cochin-Kanayannur has therefore 1,768 inhabitants for every square mile while Mukundapuram has only 409. The smallest and the least populous Taluk is Cranganur whose area and population are 17 square miles and 34,808 persons respectively.

14. Density. Subsidiary Table I at the end of the Chapter shows the mean density of the population per square mile, together with statistics relating to cultivation. Density per square mile is 662. * Travancore, Malabar, South Canara, Baroda, Madras Presidency, Kashmir State, Ceylon, Coorg, Central India and Mysore have only a density of 525, 535, 310, 262, 297, 39, 176, 104, 116 and 203 respectively. In point of density Cochin stands highest not only when compared with the districts in the Madras Presidency, but also with many other States and Provinces in India.

* 15. Variations in population at various censuses. The variation in population is noticeable in Chittur, Tattamangalam, Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages. These are due to portions of these villages being converted into Towns. Portions of the first two villages were constituted into Chittur-Tattamangalam Town and portions of the last two into Cranganur Town. The area and population of these

* NOTE.—The area given in the report for 1911 is according to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. If calculated upon that area, the density will be 719 per square mile.

four villages have therefore undergone some reduction. Changes due to actual movement of population are very little and can be ignored.

16. The latter part of the decade cannot be said to have been a prosperous one, and consequently it was not very favourable for the natural growth of population. There were, during this period, several severe outbreaks of epidemics of influenza, cholera and small-pox and these have contributed not a little in the loss of potential parents. The out-break of influenza in 1918—19 was as virulent as elsewhere in India. Even famine and plague, though the latter in a small scale, visited the country. The failure of both monsoons, and the early out-burst of the South-West Monsoon in 1918, destroyed the paddy cultivation in 1918 and 1919. The depression in trade and industry, consequent on the great European War, also left its indelible mark upon the prosperity of the country. The high cost of living during these years was beyond the purchasing power of the people and checked the growth of population. Nevertheless the influence of custom, social and religious, and other rooted habits of the people gained the upper hand, and resulted in increasing the population by 6·6 per cent. during the decade as against 13·06 per cent. in 1911. According to the census of 1911, there were 117,171 persons in the age periods of 5-10. This number should therefore represent the population in the age periods of 15-20 at the census of 1921; whereas the enumeration results show that the population in the latter age period is only 93,783 thereby showing a decrease of 23,438. Such large decreases in population are found in all quinquennial age periods up to 55-70, the total decrease under the various age periods being 168,728. (Vide Table VII and corresponding Table for 1911). The whole of this large decrease cannot certainly be due to emigration, which is only a negligible quantity, or even mis-statement of age. Leaving however a wide margin for these two, deaths during the decade cannot be less than 150,000; while therefore the population as a whole has increased by 6·6 per cent, the death rate during the decade in the age period 15-70 alone is not less than 15 per cent. The State is however regaining rapidly its normal conditions. 1919 and 1920 were prosperous years. The monsoon rains were plentiful and trade and industry are showing signs of revival and the prosperity of the people is appreciably increasing. The industrial survey shows that there are now in the State 109 industrial concerns employing 10 persons or more. With the revival of trade and industry, the demand for higher wages is however increasing and the labouring class has begun to realise their relative importance and strength of combination. The prices of imported articles do not show a downward tendency; but notwithstanding all these facts, the State is enjoying an era of comparative prosperity, and the result of the next census is expected to show a higher percentage in the growth of population.

17. The registration of vital statistics is still in its infancy and the statistics collected from that source is useless from an actual point of view. The Village Officers in rural areas continue to register births and deaths and special Registrars have been appointed for the purpose in Municipal Towns. The rules framed from time to time for improving the registration of vital statistics have gone a great way towards improving the system; but much remains still to be done. The masses are slowly getting accustomed to reporting births and deaths, but it cannot be expected to attain an approximate amount of accuracy in the near future. The growth of population is determined (1) by the difference between the number born and the number who die and (2) by the balance of migration i. e., the difference between the immigrants and the emigrants. Judged from this

The condition of the decade 1911—1921.

Statistics of births and deaths.

standpoint, the population of the State cannot reach the population enumerated during the census.

18. Migration is the next factor which affects the movement of population. It varies according to the conditions under which the change of residence takes place. This may be temporary or casual, periodic or permanent. Visits to relatives or friends and to the sick and infirm, and travelling on business or duty or on account of epidemics in the locality, come under the category of temporary or casual migration. Periodic migration consists of the movement of labourers during harvest season, &c. Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table IV containing statistics of emigrants and immigrants furnish material for ascertaining the growth and decline of the natural population. Migration from Taluk to Taluk in the State has not been recorded. Those who are born outside and censused within the State are shown in the Table XI. Permanent migration takes place either owing to the attraction of places other than that of one's birth, or in connection with trade or profession. It will be seen from the Tables that 39,759 persons or 4.1 per cent. of the total population were born outside the State against 47,266 persons or 5.1 per cent. in 1911. The number of persons born in the State and enumerated outside the State as gathered from the statement received from the Provincial Superintendents was 23,512, as against 25,047 at the previous census. The result of migration has thus been a gain to Cochin of 16,247 against 22,219 in 1911. Cochinites are a homestaying people and permanent migration even from one part of the State to another is viewed with considerable misgivings. Increasing pressure upon the means of subsistence is acting as a stimulant to the less-favoured section of the population to migrate to distant places.

19. A house was defined to be "the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way". Houses are generally built of mud or stone or both and the designs of these depend upon local tastes and facilities and resources of the occupant. Every house in Malabar, except those built on street systems, has a fairly big compound wherein fruit trees &c., are reared. Great improvements have been made in the style of houses, so much so that the old style of typical Malayalee houses can rarely be seen except in country parts. The total number of occupied houses is 178,211 and the average number of houses per square mile comes to 120. Talukwar statistics of persons living in each house and the average number of houses per square mile are given in Subsidiary Table VII. The occupied houses according to the present census exceeded those in 1911 by 14,925 thereby showing an increase of 9.1 per cent. as against 12 per cent. during the Census of 1911. The average number of persons for each occupied house comes to 5.5 as against 5.6 during the last census. In Travancore and Malabar occupied houses increased by 15 per cent. and 6.8 per cent. respectively, the average number of persons per house being 5.2 and 5 respectively. The average number of houses in towns is 2,591 and the average number of houses in villages is 574. Artificial methods of keeping down population, e. g., abortion and infanticide, wilful neglect of infant life and voluntary restraint in married life are unknown in the State; on the other hand a large family with a number of children is considered to be a happy one though its pecuniary condition is far from being satisfactory. Every true Hindu is expected to beget a son not only to perpetuate the species but also to save his soul from "Naraka" or "Hell". Marriage is thus a sacrament and not a social function contracted for the sake of enjoyment. The Marumakkathayam system of inheritance kept the joint family system among

Malayalees in its full vigour till a few months ago, when a law was passed regulating partition etc., in Nair tarawads. Young men imbued with western ideas of individual rights and privileges are springing up everywhere and in every community and the partition of joint families has become the order of the day. Considerable increase in the number of occupied houses during the next census is a foregone conclusion.

20. The number of unoccupied houses in the State is 30,707 as against 13,175 in 1911 thereby showing an increase of 17,532. The great number of public buildings, shops, etc., which have subsequently sprung up must have greatly added to the number of unoccupied buildings. Of the unoccupied buildings 2,734 are places of worship, the rest being public buildings, shops, etc.

21. This paragraph deals with the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The population in the State on the whole has increased by 6·6 per cent. notwithstanding adverse circumstances which operated as a check upon the normal growth of population. With favourable monsoon and land breeze the State can now produce only sufficient paddy to maintain her population for seven months in a year, and the deficit is made good by importing large quantities of rice from Burma and other places. Large tracts of lands in the Cochin-Karayannur and Cranganur Taluks are cultivated with cocoanut palms, and paddy flats are being still reclaimed and converted into cocoanut gardens. Cultivation of cocoanut trees is no doubt a very useful and paying industry involving less labour and capital than paddy cultivation; but demand for paddy with an ever increasing population in these two Taluks will always be on the increase. According to the statistics collected during the economic survey the extent under paddy cultivation is only 266,946 acres. This works out an average of 27 cents per head of the population. The question of bringing more lands under cultivation is now engaging the earnest attention of the Durbar. The standard of living is another factor to be considered in this connection. The poor have begun to emulate the rich in their high standard of living and adoption of European method of living among the well-to-do is not rare; but unfortunately, the resources available to the people for making wealth are limited. The industries in the State are still in their initial stage and the purchasing power of the people cannot cope with the current market price of many of the necessities of life. Skilled labourers are few, and the demand for higher wages even on the part of unskilled men is increasing. As comparatively better wages are paid in factories and other industrial concerns, agricultural labourers are being attracted thereto and the cost of cultivation has thereby considerably increased. In fact, the wage conditions of the villages are being gradually assimilated to those of the Towns. Poverty among labourers cannot be met by increasing wages. As wages increase, cost of production will also increase which means an increase in the price of the produce. Thus wages and prices will be moving in a circle, and efforts have therefore to be made for increasing production by increasing the fertility of the soil, and by introducing other measures which are calculated to increase the wealth of the country.

22. The first systematic census in the State was taken in 1875. The growth of population since then is noted below:—

Year of census	Interval between each census	Population	Percentage of Increase + decrease —
1875	17	601,114	+ 50.0
1881	6	600,278	— 0.1
1891	10	712,906	+ 20.4
1901	10	812,025	+ 13.3
1911	10	918,110	+ 13.6
1921	10	979,080	+ 6.6

The above table will show that the growth of population during the decade has received a check when compared with the growth during the last three censuses. While commenting upon the condition of the decade, I have observed that the conditions prevailing at the latter part of the decade were not favourable for the natural growth of the population. Cholera, small-pox and influenza which prevailed in almost all villages in the State during 1918 were responsible for the loss of many people. The scarcity which prevailed and which to a certain extent prevails even now, and the consequent high prices of foodstuffs have also contributed their quota in arresting the normal growth of population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density, water supply and crops.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Mean density per square mile in 1931	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated	Normal rainfall	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA UNDER			
		Cultivable	Cultivated			Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Other Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State ..	662	0.1	56.0	36.1	109.4	47.4	...	10.6	42.0
Cochin-Kanara ..	1,768	0.2	71.8	16.5	122.9	44.2	...	4.0	51.8
Orangalur ...	2,048	...	80.5	0.2	122.8	29.9	...	1.4	68.7
Mukundapuram ...	409	0.4	40.4	24.2	123.3	41.4	...	21.0	37.6
Trichur ...	779	...	68.1	40.9	118.4	62.8	...	1.4	35.8
Talapilli ..	665	...	80.2	40.1	108.0	43.5	...	5.8	50.7
Chittur ...	325	...	41.1	65.7	65.8	48.1	...	21.4	30.5

Note.--The total area of the State according to the cadastral survey is 1,459 square miles as against 1,361 square miles shown in the Census Report of 1911. The density per square mile when the area is taken as 1,361 square miles is 719 as against 675 at the previous census.

• Cultivable area is the area available for cultivation, but not actually under cultivation.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the population classified according to density.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	TALUKS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF															
	Under 150		150—300		300—450		450—600		600—750		750—900		900-1020		1050 and over	
	Area	Population 000's omitted	Area	Population 000's omitted	Area	Population 000's omitted	Area	Population 000's omitted	Area	Population 000's omitted	Area	Population 000's omitted	Area	Population 000's omitted	Area	Population 000's omitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cochin State	803 254·3	304 31·0	...	...	256 17·3	170 17·4	245 16·6	191 19·5	...	...	175 11·8	314 32·1
Cochin-Kana- yannur	158 10·6	279 28·5
Cranganur	17 1·2	35 3·6
Mukunda- puram	510 34·5	200 21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	245 16·6	191 19·5	...	...	...	...
Talapilli	256 17·3	170 17·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittur	298 19·8	96 9·7	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to density since 1875.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)					Net vari- ation 1875 to 1921	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE						
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cochin State ...	+	6.6+	13.1+	12.3+	20.4—	0.1+	62.9	662	675	597	531	441	442
Cochin-Kanayan- nur ...	+	5.5+	12.6+	13.2+	16.2—	4.8+	48.9	1,768	1,852	1,644	1,452	1,249	1,812
Cianganur ...	+	4.9+	13.0+	4.2+	33.5+	2.7+	70.7	2,048	1,747	1,531	1,472	1,102	1,074
Mukundapuram...	+	7.6+	19.8+	11.1+	26.1+	0.2+	81.5	409	464	387	349	276	275
Trichur ...	+	12.4+	17.0+	13.5+	23.2+	2.9+	87.5	779	754	645	573	465	452
Talapilli ...	+	3.1—	9.1+	18.0+	18.4+	2.4+	54.0	665	609	558	494	417	408
Chittur ...	+	4.3+	1.9+	13.7+	16.4+	2.6+	44.4	325	320	314	276	232	231

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in natural population.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation per cent. (1911— 1921) in natural population. Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Actual Popu- lation	Immi- grants	Emi- grants	Natural Popu- lation	Actual Popu- lation	Immi- grants	Emi- grants	Natural Popu- lation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State ...	979,080	39,739	28,512	962,883	918,110	47,266	25,047	895,891	+7.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with Vital Statistics.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	In 1911—1920 Total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911 of		Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of births over deaths	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with 1911	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural population	Actual population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State	155,192	123,295	16.9	14.5	+21,897	+89,589	+60,970

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Variation by Taluks classified according to Density.
 (A) *Actual variation.*

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Decade	Variation in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	...	...	+ 3,919	+ 14,783	+ 5,040	+ 21,057	...	+ 16,171
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 33,837	+ 13,799	+ 24,652	...	...	+ 33,797
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 14,556
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 29,744
Cranganur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,615
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4,053
Mukundapuram	1911-1921	...	...	...	+ 14,783	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 32,057	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	+ 21,057	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	+ 24,652	...	...	...
Talapilli	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	+ 5,040	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	+ 13,799	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1911-1921	...	...	+ 3,919	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 1,740	...	...	...	...	...

(B) *Proportional variation.*

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Decade	Variation per cent in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	...	...	+ 4.3	+ 7.6	+ 3.1	+ 12.4	...	+ 5.4
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 13.5	+ 9.1	+ 16.9	...	...	+ 12.3
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 5.5
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 12.6
Cranganur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4.9
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 13.9
Mukundapuram	1911-1921	...	...	...	+ 7.6	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 19.8	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	+ 12.4	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	+ 16.9	...	...	...
Talapilli	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	+ 3.1	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	+ 9.1	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1911-1921	...	...	+ 4.3	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 1.9	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.
Persons per house and houses per square mile.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE					AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.8	120.5	120	107.2	97.8	92.0
Cochin-Kanayannur...	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.5	326.7	336	257.5	278.7	274.5
Cranganur ...	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.6	372.9	322	296.3	269.6	241.0
Mukundapuram ...	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	4.7	74.1	62	69.6	63.1	58.0
Trichur ...	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.3	134.1	127	110.5	95.1	88.1
Talapilli ...	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.1	119.3	105	97.0	85.5	81.1
Chittur ...	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	64.5	63	61.0	60.3	53.8

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

23. Imperial Table III and Subsidiary Tables I, II and III of this Chapter exhibit the population of towns and villages. There are no cities in the State containing a population of 100,000.

24. The physical and economic factors influencing the distribution of population have been discussed in previous Census reports. It is not therefore necessary to go over the same ground again. There are no special matters of importance to be taken up now. Suffice it to mention here that, as in the previous decades, the taluks bordering the sea and the backwater continue to be much more densely peopled than those in the interior.

25. No change was made in the definition of "Town". It comprised all Municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors to decide a place to be treated as a town. There were accordingly 9 towns in the State in 1911. Parts of the Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages in the Cranganur Taluk were newly constituted into Cranganur town and Chittur and Tattamangalam towns were clubbed together into Chittur-Tattamangalam town during the decade, and the number of towns therefore remain the same in 1921. The rest of the State, excluding the Reserve Forests, is divided into 273 villages which are more or less uniform in size. The population of these villages, however, varies considerably according to their situation. The villages in the backwater area are very densely populated, while those in the interior and all the confines of the forests are sparsely inhabited. These villages are only administrative units and are not to be understood as meaning closely built rows of houses as in the East coast. The houses are more or less detached having extensive compounds, between which there are long winding foot-paths or lanes; but in places where Christians and non-indigenous Hindus preponderate, houses are packed together, though not so closely, as on the East coast. These are found mostly in towns and other trade centres.

26. The State is divided into six taluks and these are sub-divided into 273 villages for administrative purposes. With regard to the physical aspects of the country the State can be divided into three parts the hills, the plains and the seaboard as the country stretches towards the sea. The density of population in the State varies in different villages, those bordering the sea and the backwater being more densely peopled than those in the plains or hills. The major portion of the hills are uninhabitable being covered with thick forests and frequented by wild animals. The taluks of Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur bordering the sea and backwater are mostly densely peopled, the density being 1,768 and 2,648 respectively, while Chittur and Mukundapuram, the major portions of which are covered by forests, have a density of only 325 and 409 respectively. In the former taluks there is no uninhabitable or uninhabited area. The improvement of the Cochin Harbour will stimulate industry and commerce and bring in their train a large number of immigrants from foreign parts. Accommodation for the construction of houses,

shops and warehouses is limited and the less fortunately situated people in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk will have ere long to find other places to live in.

27. The distribution of population between towns and villages is shown by taluks in Imperial Table I and Subsidiary Table I of this Chapter. It will be seen therefrom that 13 per cent of the people of the State live in towns as against 12 per cent in 1911 and 10·7 per cent in 1901, the percentage for Travancore being 10 and that for Malabar and the Madras Presidency 7·6 each. The inducements to live in towns appear to be increasing on account of facilities for trade and commerce, education, higher wages and so many other kindred causes. The natural aversion of the Malayalees to live in closely-built houses with little or no compound has been a hindrance to the growth of towns in Malabar. Of the nine towns, four are Municipal and the rest Non-municipal. Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur are the only three towns which are urban in their character. Each of these contains over 23,000 inhabitants. The population of the Chittur-Tattamangalam town is only 18,150. This town is more an agricultural centre than industrial. As already described, tendency to migrate to towns is increasing now-a-days, the urban population having increased by 15·6 per cent, though the population as a whole has increased only by 6·6 per cent. The Hindus form 49 per cent of the population of the important towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, while the percentage of Musalmans and Christians living in those towns are 12 and 37 per cents respectively of the total population of those towns. Mattancherry is the only town in the State which looks like Bombay in a miniature scale. The house sites here are limited and in certain cases 10 or 12 families live in one and the same building. With the development of the Cochin Harbour, the town is destined to play a very important part and the necessity and competition for more house sites will all the more be keenly felt.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Average population per		Number per mile residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in Villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	14,127	3,121	130	870	596	143	187	74	374	476	142	8
Cochin-Kanayannur	17,539	6,129	189	912	900	...	...	91	762	204	30	4
Cranganur	5,805	5,801	167	823	...	...	1,000	..	787	213	..	...
Mukundapuram	9,457	3,321	46	955	...	...	1,000	...	272	612	116	...
Trichur	27,897	2,263	146	854	1,000	...	...	...	172	522	298	8
Talapilli	8,517	2,184	50	950	...	...	1,000	..	38	693	274	...
Chittur	11,424	2,894	240	700	...	794	...	300	377	471	126	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	Number per mille who live in towns					
	Total population	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cochin State ...	150	115	176	151	1,000	769
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	188	179	453	152	1,000	845
Cranganur ...	167	215	53	86	—	..
Mukundapuram ...	45	39	55	57	...	...
Trichur ...	146	108	206	233	1,000	...
Talapilli ...	50	19	2	240	—	...
Chittur ...	240	349	257	76	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population.

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class in 1921	Proportion (per mille) to total urban population	Number of females per 1,000 males	Increase per cent in the population of Towns as classed at previous censuses					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1875 to 1921	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881	(a) in towns as classed in 1875	(b) in the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1875
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	9	1,000	975	10.4	25.7	18.8	15.7	6.3	+ 86.7	+ 112.2
I. 100,000 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
II. 50,000-100,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
III. 20,000-50,000	3	596	925	10.9	6.5	...	...	...	...	...
IV. 10,000-20,000	1	143	1,093	...	51.3	19.7	17.5	5.1	+ 86.6	- 53.9
V. 5,000-10,000	3	187	1,032	5.5	6.0	16.9	11.5	13.6	+ 81.7	+ 356.9
VI. Under 5,000	2	74	1,033	4.8	...	...	13.9	1.8	+ 93.6	+ 115.0

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH PLACE.

28. Imperial Table XI exhibits the statistics of birth place for the population enumerated in the State as a whole, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the chapter give the number of people born outside the State and enumerated in the State and those born in the State but enumerated outside the State. Out of the total population of 979,080 in the State 939,321 were born in the State. As a stay-at-home people, the Cochinites are usually found confined to their homes or to their immediate neighbourhood, and emigration from the State plays but a very unimportant and insignificant part. As the means of existence become more and more acute, people will naturally be forced to migrate in large numbers notwithstanding the barriers of caste prejudices, social ties, etc., which now operate as sources of hindrances to such movements.

29. Five different kinds of migration have been noted by the Census Commissioner, viz., (1) casual (2) temporary (3) periodic (4) semi-permanent and (5) permanent. The birth places recorded at the census do not give information about the character of the different kinds of migration, and the so-called test of proportion of sexes is the only test available to decide to which of the above classes a particular emigrant belongs. But, as already observed, as emigration and immigration do not play an important part in the State, detailed consideration of this otherwise important question need not be taken up.

30. Out of 39,759 immigrants 54½ per cent. are from British Malabar, 31·1 per cent. from Travancore and 5·9 per cent. from Coimbatore. The decrease in the number of immigrants as compared with 47,266 immigrants in 1911 seems to have been due to the slump in the rubber trade and consequent reduction of work in rubber plantations and the deterioration of coffee and tea plantations on the Nelliampatis. As in the previous decades, South Canara and Tinnevely have also contributed their share of the immigrants though to a less extent than in the previous decade. The immigrants from the districts in the Madras Presidency number 26,381 and those from Travancore and Pudukkottai number 12,389. Of the remaining, 462 are from Kathiawar and 477 from Bombay. These are mostly Baniya and Muhammadan merchants found in Mattancherry and its neighbourhood.

31. Full statistics relating to emigrants from the State are either not available or have not been received by the time this report was sent to the Press. According to the statements received from the Provincial Superintendents 23,512 persons born in the State have been enumerated outside the State. Travancore, Malabar and Coimbatore have enumerated 12,386, 6,331 and 1,544 respectively. All these three places adjoin the State boundaries, and hence the majority of the emigrants have probably only stepped over the boundary line. 867 Cochin born persons have been enumerated in Madras, and 469 in Bombay. The majority of the emigrants to Madras are students prosecuting their studies in the various colleges there.

32. The total number of immigrants into the State is 29,759 and that of emigrants 23,512. The net result therefore is a gain of 16,247 persons to the State as against 22,219 in 1911.

Loss or gain by migration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration.

Natural Division where enumerated "Malabar and Konkan"	BORN IN														
	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency (Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore)			Other parts of the Madras Presidency in- cluding Indian States of My- sore and Pudu- kottai and the French Settle- ments			Provinces and States outside the Madras Pre- sidency includ- ing the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State ...	939,321	464,575	474,746	36,375	16,228	20,117	2,490	1,670	820	824	436	388	70	50	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration.

District and Natural Division of birth "Malabar and Konkan"	ENUMERATED IN														
	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts & States in the Madras Presidency—Malabar, Coimbatore, Travancore and Anjengo			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including the States of Mysore, and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State...	939,321	464,575	474,746	20,251	10,637	9,714	2,239	1,420	819	939	668	321	35	28	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Proportional Migration to and from each District.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILE OF ACTUAL POPULATION OF						NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES AMONGST			
	Immigrants			Emigrants			Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Total	From contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	From other places	Total	To contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	To other places	From contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	From other places	To contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	To other places
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	41	37	4	24	21	3	124	57	92	54

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Cochin State and other parts of India and other countries.

Province or State	Immigrants to Cochin			Emigrants from Cochin			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Immigration over emigration	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand Total	39,759	47,266	—7,507	23,512	25,047	—1,535	+16,247	+22,219
A. INDIA	39,689	47,190	—7,501	23,479	20,991	+2,488	+16,210	+26,199
i. Madras Presidency	38,769	45,695	—6,926	22,490	19,589	+2,901	+16,279	+26,106
(a) British Territory	26,380	30,455	—4,105	10,103	9,041	+1,062	+16,277	+20,844
Agency	...	...	...	5	...	+5	5	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	16	1	+15	16	1
Anjengo	...	...	...	10	24	—14	10	24
Bellary	3	4	—1	26	8	+18	23	4
Chingelpet	...	11	—14	111	92	+19	111	18
Chittur	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	9
Coimbatore	2,338	3,020	—682	1,544	694	+850	794	+2,338
Cuddapah	...	12	—12	...	1	—1	...	11
Ganjam	1	...	+1	...	7	—7	1	7
Godavari	2	6	—4	53	10	+43	51	4
Guntur	...	6	—6	2	10	—8	2	4
Kistna	...	...	...	...	29	+29	...	29
Karnool	1	16	—15	25	18	+7	24	9
Madras	228	193	+35	867	471	+396	639	276
Madura	216	183	+33	101	83	+18	115	100
Malabar	21,656	25,342	—3,686	6,331	7,629	—1,298	+15,325	+17,718
Nellore	5	2	+3	...	38	—35	5	36
Nilgris	29	31	—2	218	140	+78	189	109
North Arcot	16	42	—6	62	30	+32	46	8
Ramnad	...	1	—1	53	33	+20	53	32
Salem	161	67	+114	79	18	+61	102	49
South Arcot	3	30	—36	42	22	+20	39	17
South Canara	853	300	+553	73	124	—51	780	+376
Tanjore	117	199	—82	196	71	+125	79	+128
Tinnevely	607	653	—46	103	70	+33	504	+583
Trichinopoly	121	166	—45	141	61	+80	20	+112
Vizagapatnam	3	3	...	36	15	+21	33	12
(b) MADRAS STATES	12,389	15,210	—2,821	12,387	9,948	+2,439	2	+5,262
Banganapalle	...	...	...	1	...	+1	1	...
Pudukkottai	8	3	+5	20	2	+18	12	+1
Travancore	12,381	15,207	—2,826	12,366	9,946	+2,420	15	+5,261
ii. OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	848	1,378	—530	989	1,402	—413	141	24
(a) BRITISH TERRITORY	264	579	—315	565	1,195	—630	301	616
Ajmir—Merwara	...	...	...	...	3	—3	...	3
Assam	...	...	...	4	...	+4	4	...
Bengal	9	47	—38	...	58	—58	9	11
Behar and Orissa	...	...	...	29	...	+29	29	...
Bombay	177	464	—287	469	1,032	—563	292	568
Burma	8	...	+8	...	53	—53	8	53
Central Provinces and Berar	55	12	+43	...	12	—12	55	...
Coorg	1	1	...	27	35	—8	26	34
North-west Frontier Province	...	1	—1	...	...	...	...	1
Punjab	7	3	+4	36	2	+34	29	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7	51	—44	...	...	...	7	51
(b) INDIAN STATES	584	799	—215	424	267	+217	160	592
Baroda	9	...	+9	...	...	+9	9	...
Boundary States	477	611	—134	10	...	+10	467	611
a. Cutch	15	342	—327	...	...	...	...	342
b. Kathiawar	462	267	+195	10	...	+10	457	267
c. Rewa Kantha agency	...	2	—2	...	...	...	...	2
Central India Agency	...	38	—38	55	...	+35	25	38
Hyderabad	9	27	—18	14	...	+14	5	27
Kashmir	1	...	+1	...	...	...	1	...
Mysore	77	108	—31	367	206	+161	290	95
Rajputana	11	15	—4	8	1	+7	4	14
iii. FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	72	87	—15	...	...	...	72	87
a. French settlements	18	11	+7	...	...	...	18	11
b. Portuguese settlements	54	76	—22	...	...	...	54	76
iv. INDIA UNSPECIFIED	...	30	—30	...	...	...	...	30
B. OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	18	22	—4	33	4,056	—4,023	15	4,034
Arabia	1	...	+1	...	...	...	1	...
Baluchistan	...	...	...	8	...	+8	8	...
Ceylon	9	13	—4	...	4,056	—4,056	9	4,043
Perak	1	2	—1	...	...	...	1	2
Straits Settlements and Malaya	...	4	—4	25	...	+25	25	4
Turkey in Asia	7	9	—2	...	...	...	7	9
C. EUROPE	45	50	—5	...	...	...	45	50
D. AMERICA	3	8	—5	...	...	...	3	8
E. AUSTRALASIA	4	1	+3	...	...	...	4	1

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

33. Imperial Table VI, Provincial Table II and Subsidiary Table I show the general distribution of the population by religion; distribution by districts of the main religions is exhibited in Subsidiary Table II, while Subsidiary Table III shows the actual number of Christians and their variations and Subsidiary Table IV, religions of urban and rural population.

34. Religion is more or less a matter of profession and no alteration in the significance of the term was made during the Census. The Enumerators were instructed that the religion to which a person claims to belong should be entered without any question. The figures shown in the margin compare the distribution by religion and relative growth or decline with those of 1911. The variations in different religions are noticed in the following paragraphs dealing with each religion.

Distribution and variation since 1911 and relative growth of different religions.

Religions.	1921.	1911.
Hindus	646,132	615,708
Musalman	63,717	63,822
Christians	262,595	233,092
Jews	1,167	1,175
Animists	368	4,177
Others	101	136

35. Who is a Hindu and what is Hinduism have been discussed in previous Census reports and other published books. There is hardly any necessity for me therefore to go over the question again. It will however be wrong to exclude from "Hinduism" any form of belief or practice which is akin to "Hinduism" and not distinctly foreign to it.

36. Sixty-six per cent. of the population are Hindus, and they form the predominant portion of the population in the State as a whole and also in every one of the Taluks.

Distribution of Hindus.	1921.	1911.
Sects.		
Nambudri Brahmins	5,427	5,529
Other Brahmins	34,941	30,012
Kshatriyas	1,649	1,594
Ambalavasis	8,079	7,801
Nayars	131,054	121,206
Iluvans	224,008	204,453
Other Hindus	240,974	241,119

The marginally noted figures compare the population under different sects of Hindus with the corresponding figures according to previous Census. It will be seen from those figures that, as elsewhere in the West Coast "Iluvans" and "Other Hindus" form the bulk of the Hindu population. There is no doubt a reasonable demand from these communities for social and economical advancement. At present they furnish labour for agriculture and other industries. The Nambudiri community like that of Jews is showing signs of decadence. This cannot but be attributed to the peculiar customs of marriage, etc., still obtaining in this community. In thirteen villages in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, three in Mukundapuram, three in Trichur, and one each in Talapilli and Chittur, Christians predominate, while in Azhikode in Cranganur, the Musalmans predominate. But there are several villages where neither Christians nor Muhammadans are found. During the decade the Hindus have advanced in number from 615,708 in 1911 to 646,132 in 1921, thereby

showing an increase of only 5 per cent., as against an increase of 11 per cent. in 1911, while the population as a whole has increased by 6.6 per cent.

37. The Muhamadans form only 7 per cent. of the total population of the State. They are relatively strongest in Cranganur being 25 per cent. of the population of the Taluk. A little over 82 per cent. of Muhamadans are "Mappilas" the majority of whom are the descendants of converts in old days. There are now in the State 68,717 Muhamadans, as against 63,822 according to the last Census, or an increase of 4,895 or 7.6 per cent.

38. There are now, according to the present Census, 262,595 Christians as against 233,092 in 1911 the proportional increase being only 13 per cent. as against 17 per cent. according to the previous Census. They form 27 per cent. of the total population of the State. The advance in the strength of Christians in all the Taluks has been generally progressive as the figures shown in the margin will illustrate.

Taluks.	1921.	1911.
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	111,174	103,824
Cranganur ...	1,933	1,713
Mukundapuram ...	65,321	55,990
Trichur ...	53,729	44,775
Talapilli ...	25,170	22,927
Chittur ...	5,268	4,853

39. As in the last Census, Christianity is the only religion in the case of which statistics of sects in the present Census were collected. The figures quoted in the margin will exhibit the various

Sects.	1921.	1911.
Roman Catholic (Latin) ...	108,739	97,787
Syrian (Chaldean) ...	1,822	12,157
Do (Jacobites) ...	24,325	20,025
Do (Reformed) ...	3,692	596
Do (Roman) ...	120,372	100,166
Protestant ...	3,645	2,362

sects as compared with those of 1911. The marginally noted statement shows a decrease in the number of Syrian (Chaldean). My enquiry goes to show that this reduction is mainly attributable to a large number of them having become Syrian (Roman) out of social necessities.

40. To obviate possible mistakes in this direction the various heads of Christian Churches were requested to instruct their respective congregationaries with regard to the answers to be given to the Census Enumerators and Supervisors. Enumerators were also supplied with printed copies of the various Christian sects supplied by the Census Commissioner. These precautions have enabled them in making the record of Christian sects more or less accurate.

41. It has been suggested by the Census Commissioner that in view of the influence of missionary propaganda the subject of conversions must receive some attention. The Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, Leipzig Lutheran Mission, Nagal Mission and a few others are at work in the State. Their efforts to make conversions do not meet with the success which they enjoyed in the olden days. On account of some social disadvantages under which certain classes of Hindus were labouring, converts to Christianity in the past were plenty. With the advancement of education, these socio-religious distinctions—such as unapproachableness—are fast dying out and with it the necessity for embracing Christianity is also dying out. Conversions to Christianity have now become few and far between, and the stray converts that are now obtained are only from the classes of Hindus which are lowest in the social scale.

42. Jains, as enumerated in the State, are very few in number when compared with other religionists, their strength being only 101, as against 129 in 1911 and 5 in 1901. I do not deal in

detail with the two main sects, Digambaras and Sweetambaras, into which Jains are divided, as their strength does not make an appreciable proportion to the total population.

43. The Jews form one of the oldest communities in the State. Their settlement in Mattancherry is more than 20 centuries old. There are now 1,167 Jews in the State as against 1,175 in 1911. The growth of the population of this community has thus practically remained stationary during the decade. However enterprising or progressive this community may be elsewhere in other countries, their prospects do not seem to be promising in the State. The majority of the Jews are found in the Towns of Mattancherry and Ernakulam and the rest in Chennamangalam in the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk and Mala in the Mukuudapuram Taluk. They are divided into two classes, white and black; but who are the first settlers on this coast is a disputed question which has not been satisfactorily solved.

44. No sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between Animists and Hindus, and the Animism was separated from Hinduism during the Census of 1901. An ordinary Enumerator cannot be expected to draw the distinction between the two, and they were therefore instructed to record Kanakan, Parayan, &c., as Hindus to which class they really belong, and to enumerate all hill tribes as Animists except those among them who wished to be returned as Hindus. There are now accordingly 368 Animists according to the present Census as against 4,177 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a decrease of 3,809 or 91 per cent. The decrease is due partly to natural decay and exodus from hills for want of work, and partly to the probable inclusion of Hindus among Animists during the last Census. They are now found only in the Mukundapuram Taluk. The Chittur Taluk which returned 2,418 Animists during the previous Census, has not returned a single Animist this time thereby showing exodus in large numbers from the Nelliam-patis on account of the decline in the coffee cultivation there.

45. There are all told 2,734 places of worship in the State of which 2,325 are Hindu temples, 146 mosques, 256 Christian churches and seven synagogues as against 2,286 temples, 125 mosques, 249 churches and seven synagogues in 1911. There is thus one temple for every 278 Hindus, one mosque for every 471 Muhamadans, one church for every 1,026 Christians and one synagogue for every 167 Jews. As during the last Census the Jewish synagogue remained stationary.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
General distribution of the population by religion.

Religion and locality	Actual number in 1921	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation per cent. (Increase+ Decrease—)			No. variation						
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1891—1921						
									Actual number	per cent					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
HINDU															
Cochin State ...	646,172	6,399	6,706	6,825	6,882	+	4.9	+	11.1	+	144,556	+	25.7		
Cochin Kanayannur ...	149,594	5,353	5,479	5,570	5,685	+	5.2	+	10.7	+	33,595	+	27.0		
Cranganur ...	23,970	6,898	6,961	7,006	7,171	+	3.8	+	13.1	+	3,920	+	12.5		
Mukundapuram ...	132,591	6,353	6,547	6,649	6,791	+	4.5	+	18.0	+	33,596	+	33.9		
Trichur ...	130,951	6,863	7,012	7,116	7,223	+	10.0	+	15.3	+	37,802	+	40.6		
Talapilly ...	126,816	7,424	7,566	7,670	7,903	+	1.1	+	7.6	+	21,832	+	20.9		
Chittur ...	52,744	8,691	8,407	8,150	8,745	+	7.8	+	1.1	+	13,845	+	20.1		
MUSALMAN															
Cochin State ...	63,717	702	695	671	641	+	7.7	+	17.1	+	22,328	+	45.1		
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	17,497	628	593	510	514	+	11.5	+	23.7	+	6,817	+	65.5		
Cranganur ...	8,899	2,557	2,523	2,470	2,918	+	6.2	+	16.3	+	2,416	+	37.5		
Mukundapuram ...	10,347	495	503	459	488	+	5.5	+	23.0	+	3,286	+	46.7		
Trichur ...	6,190	321	331	339	339	+	9.1	+	14.1	+	1,755	+	40.1		
Talapilly ...	18,068	1,097	1,038	951	977	+	9.5	+	17.9	+	6,918	+	58.8		
Chittur ...	7,196	758	796	804	769	—	1.0	+	0.0	+	1,137	+	18.9		
CHRISTIAN															
Cochin State ...	262,595	2,682	2,559	2,441	2,404	+	12.7	+	17.6	+	88,784	+	51.1		
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	111,174	3,979	3,881	3,816	3,819	+	8.1	+	14.0	+	31,252	+	27.1		
Cranganur ...	1,033	555	561	512	500	+	12.8	+	13.6	+	507	+	25.5		
Mukundapuram ...	65,321	3,130	2,857	2,802	2,715	+	16.7	+	23.4	+	25,757	+	65.1		
Trichur ...	53,729	2,816	2,663	2,518	2,427	+	20.0	+	22.8	+	22,295	+	70.2		
Talapilly ...	25,170	1,479	1,538	1,346	1,818	+	9.8	+	12.5	+	7,512	+	22.5		
Chittur ...	5,268	553	582	484	485	+	8.5	+	11.0	+	1,441	+	37.6		
JAIN															
Cochin State ...	161	1	1	...	...	—	21.7	+	24.8	...	...	...
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	99	4	5	...	...	—	23.4	+	24.0	...	...	...
Trichur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talapilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW															
Cochin State ...	1,167	12	13	14	15	—	6	+	3.3	—	0.4	+	25	+	2.2
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	1,051	38	40	44	50	—	2	+	2.5	—	1.4	+	8	+	.9
Mukundapuram ...	106	5	6	6	6	—	3.6	+	10.0	+	11.1	+	16	+	17.8
Trichur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST															
Cochin State ...	368	4	46	47	55	—	91.2	+	7.2	—	3.2	...	...
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	—	25.0	...	...	...
Mukundapuram ...	306	18	53	52	...	—	65.3	+	25.7	...	...	...
Trichur ...	...	...	19	30	...	...	...	—	27.9	...	...	...
Talapilly ...	...	...	13	21	...	...	...	—	32.7	...	...	...
Chittur ...	...	...	265	231	...	...	...	+	16.7	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Christians and Variations.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN				VARIATION PER CENT			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State.	262,595	233,092	198,259	173,631	12.7	17.6	14.0	27.5
Cochin-Kannayanur ...	111,174	102,834	90,170	79,922	8.1	14.0	12.8	21.8
Cranganur ...	1,953	1,713	1,522	1,426	12.8	12.5	6.7	38.0
Mukundapuram.	65,321	55,590	45,353	39,561	16.7	23.5	14.6	43.5
Trichur ..	53,729	44,775	36,469	31,484	20.0	22.8	16.0	26.9
Talapilli ...	25,170	22,927	20,879	17,658	9.8	12.5	15.4	25.8
Chittur ...	5,268	4,853	4,337	3,827	8.6	11.9	13.3	17.0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Religions of urban and rural population.

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain and Jew	Animist	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain and Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ..	5,842	953	3,127	78	...	6,712	665	2,616	3	4
Cochin-Kannayanur ...	5,095	1,508	3,208	189	...	5,418	423	4,158	7	...
Cranganur ...	8,892	820	358	...	...	6,487	2,901	609	...	...
Mukundapuram ..	5,448	596	3,056	...	...	6,396	490	3,091	5	18
Trichur ...	5,062	458	4,484	1	...	7,171	299	2,530	...	...
Talapilli ...	2,861	35	7,104	...	...	7,664	1,158	1,183	...	...
Chittur ...	9,016	808	176	...	...	8,598	739	673	...	...

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

46. The most interesting and important feature of a Census is the statistics provided by the age returns. Mis-statement of age either unintentional or deliberate is common and the returns of age are therefore rendered inaccurate. A detailed handling of the figures in a small State like Cochin is not therefore deemed necessary and any inference drawn from inaccurate figures will not be of use for practical purposes.

The nature of the return of age.

The age statistics of the population are embodied in Imperial Table VII, while the Subsidiary Tables I to X attached to this Chapter relate to all important features of age statistics.

47. The term signifies the mean age of the living, that is, of the persons enumerated. In his notes, the Census Commissioner says that the mean age does not coincide with the mean duration of life except where the births and deaths exactly balance one another. In a growing population with a large number of children, the mean age of the living will be less than in a decadent one where the children are relatively few in number. The mean age in itself therefore explains nothing. The mean age of the living in the State as a whole is 24.06. Of the main religionists, Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, the mean age for Hindus is 24.5, for Muhammadans 23.06 and for Christians 22.4. The mean age for Jains is 22.92 while for Jews and Animists it is 25.8 and 26.04 respectively. These ratios are calculated with reference to the total population including children in each religion. The lower the mean age the greater must be the birth and death rates.

The mean age.

48. Subsidiary Tables IV, IV A and V at the end of the Chapter show the proportion of each sex in each religion who are found at each period. The Hindus form the major portion of the population of the State, and hence it is only natural that more children are found among them. Christians and Muhammadans then follow in the order of the strength in population.

Age distribution by religion.

49. Subsidiary Table IV at the end of the Chapter shows the age distribution of each sex in certain selected castes. It discloses a variety of features, and no general inference can be drawn on the strength of the figures therein recorded.

Age statistics by Caste.

50. Of the total population 13.6 per cent. are children in the age period of 0—5, and boys and girls in this period are almost equibalanced. Five are widowed in the age period 5-10, of whom one is a widower and four are widows. Of the latter, three are Hindus and one is a Muhammadan. The one boy widower is a Muhammadan. More than half the population are unmarried. In the reproductive age period of 15—40, there are 32,885 unmarried women and 149,674 married women.

Infancy and childhood.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.

Age	Male			Female		
	Hindu	Musalmán	Both Reli- gions	Hindu	Musalmán	Both Reli- gions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2,995	2,400	5,458	2,845	2,100	4,945
1	2,022	2,100	4,122	1,603	1,900	3,643
2	2,844	2,610	5,654	2,704	2,410	5,114
3	3,803	2,920	6,723	3,169	2,540	5,702
4	2,906	2,800	5,856	2,847	3,050	5,977
5	3,338	3,150	6,743	3,210	2,710	5,920
6	3,045	3,000	6,085	2,745	2,550	5,035
7	2,784	2,200	5,028	2,582	2,100	4,762
8	3,034	3,000	6,118	2,673	2,600	5,273
9	2,080	1,900	4,016	2,090	2,200	4,250
10	3,406	3,000	7,116	3,801	2,800	6,601
11	1,617	1,600	3,257	1,403	1,600	3,113
12	4,223	4,000	8,375	4,203	4,100	8,128
13	1,500	1,500	3,010	1,840	1,800	2,869
14	2,440	3,140	5,580	2,192	2,800	5,072
15	2,412	2,500	4,782	2,056	2,050	4,236
16	2,781	3,400	6,131	2,802	2,420	4,722
17	1,104	1,300	2,404	1,191	1,800	2,491
18	2,944	2,770	5,614	2,922	2,470	6,292
19	1,000	1,000	1,610	785	1,040	1,825
20	3,163	2,070	6,118	3,518	4,400	7,918
21	905	1,000	1,605	784	1,000	1,784
22	2,100	1,860	5,516	3,091	2,600	5,691
23	800	800	1,300	1,407	700	2,167
24	1,417	1,700	3,247	1,007	1,500	3,487
25	3,100	2,100	5,600	3,100	3,200	6,773
26	1,100	1,100	2,200	1,217	1,100	2,687
27	1,000	1,000	1,400	761	800	1,631
28	2,200	1,200	4,600	2,201	2,200	4,621
29	1,000	1,000	1,075	401	700	1,191
30	2,824	3,100	7,063	4,001	4,000	8,041
31	500	1,000	1,000	401	600	1,631
32	1,000	1,400	2,614	1,200	700	2,180
33	1,100	1,100	1,100	470	400	870
34	500	500	1,100	500	700	1,200
35	2,000	3,400	6,201	3,407	2,700	5,657
36	901	1,000	1,901	807	700	1,477
37	400	400	800	300	400	800
38	1,902	1,200	2,552	1,204	1,000	2,244
39	200	400	600	277	400	677
40	3,018	3,500	7,293	4,296	3,000	7,596
41	100	100	569	204	200	514
42	717	850	1,567	698	800	1,438
43	300	240	529	270	200	520
44	175	240	605	309	200	1,009
45	2,100	2,310	4,470	1,602	1,600	3,222
46	301	410	801	441	420	861
47	200	210	417	224	100	644
48	789	200	1,579	776	100	1,376
49	401	210	442	508	300	546
50	2,211	2,270	4,511	2,502	2,200	5,452
51	301	100	452	101	800	584
52	415	400	805	301	500	841
53	201	270	461	167	300	497
54	208	420	689	231	240	772
55	1,115	1,700	2,915	1,033	1,200	2,253
56	300	100	857	200	410	669
57	105	180	345	115	210	355
58	201	410	761	208	420	516
59	115	300	415	112	410	522
60	1,800	1,740	3,060	1,781	1,600	3,631
61	102	140	272	100	100	200
62	201	250	491	100	100	403
63	102	250	442	142	170	312
64	100	100	203	100	280	406
65	175	240	1,005	270	400	1,050
66	101	120	261	167	200	327
67	103	200	303	65	170	265
68	105	310	375	173	210	382
69	81	110	221	77	110	187
70	400	600	657	600	400	1,049
71	77	60	147	61	50	113
72	107	180	297	105	50	158
73	45	110	155	31	50	111
74	10	110	153	42	10	122
75	176	550	559	250	200	540
76	64	120	184	45	50	125
77	87	...	37	83	10	43
78	46	40	56	64	20	62

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I. (cont.)

Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.

Age	Male			Female		
	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions
	2	3	4	5	6	7
70	23	...	23	15	...	15
80	161	250	411	247	280	527
8	16	...	16	20	...	20
82	23	100	123	31	60	91
84	23	...	23	20	...	20
84	50	50	100	19	...	19
85	48	60	108	75	20	95
86	7	20	27	12	10	22
87	5	...	5	8	...	3
88	24	...	24	16	...	16
89	8	...	8	4	...	4
90	15	...	15	28	80	108
91	...	...	...	10	...	10
92	...	...	...	2	...	2
93	...	...	...	2	...	2
94	...	...	...	2	...	2
95	...	...	...	1	...	1
96	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	10	10
99	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in 1921 and 1911.

Age period	1921		1911	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0—5 ..	1,372	1,340	1,469	1,460
5—10 ..	1,400	1,328	1,801	1,252
10—15 ...	1,314	1,232	1,257	1,172
15—20 ...	962	953	993	996
20—40 ...	2,998	3,189	3,139	3,211
40—60 ...	1,552	1,476	1,460	1,433
60 and over ...	402	491	381	73
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age ...	23.75	24.23	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main Religion.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

CASTE.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED					FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED				
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.										
Andalwasi	129	147	74	420	280	189	149	81	399	232
Arnyan	122	212	107	360	193	152	187	61	401	196
Brahman Malayali	88	120	60	481	261	99	151	106	445	239
Do Tamil	116	163	74	359	288	168	224	80	295	233
Do Konkani	124	142	116	385	223	129	174	51	401	215
Do Others	111	119	76	442	252	104	109	63	459	265
Chakkan	158	178	118	431	115	52	143	95	510	200
Chaliyan	141	200	75	383	192	117	161	64	434	221
Chetti	129	194	75	394	208	178	144	70	439	169
Devangan	44	177	114	399	266	99	187	85	472	207
Eluttassan	133	182	77	398	210	137	167	76	430	190
Havan	140	201	82	396	181	126	173	75	417	209
Kaikolan	138	181	70	377	284	118	132	122	466	167
Kamuklan	131	199	106	372	192	150	148	80	445	177
Kanakkan	140	169	106	397	197	137	178	76	429	180
Kanayan	109	161	65	425	229	118	158	61	418	250
Kavundan	77	306	184	231	152	230	123	158	348	141
Kshatriya Malayali	140	148	80	405	227	98	113	101	490	194
Do Paradesi	104	124	25	419	328	176	152	51	264	256
Kudumi Chetti	94	146	77	388	295	115	155	57	421	252
Kuvayan	117	126	61	481	215	101	148	154	421	176
Nayar	138	176	72	420	194	125	153	85	410	227
Ottanailan	106	77	95	421	301	56	103	61	484	264
Panan	102	144	75	489	210	96	134	118	471	181
Pandaran	141	195	74	396	194	118	161	80	421	220
Paridattan	111	118	87	427	257	137	171	77	448	167
Parayan	132	168	89	407	198	155	176	80	417	192
Pulayan	137	168	89	365	218	157	208	79	862	174
Valan	140	147	61	411	218	101	149	64	447	234
Vannan	82	198	66	338	317	114	98	181	399	278
Velan	145	169	75	388	223	122	165	91	405	207
Velukkattalavan	131	195	74	417	183	143	194	97	318	253
Vellulan	120	168	80	374	258	149	107	61	358	325
Veluriedan	144	176	87	408	190	140	184	67	415	214
Vettuvan	152	154	80	392	192	129	181	72	443	175
MUSALMAN.										
Jonakan	140	196	88	438	138	149	202	91	386	172
Ravuttan	171	163	83	373	207	186	206	107	388	115
CHRISTIAN.										
Anglo-Indian	127	148	105	367	253	172	75	75	405	178
European	...	...	23	372	305	...	...	43	435	522
Indian Christian	143	193	86	388	185	143	186	92	398	181
JAIN.										
	138	138	52	317	155	140	140	93	483	179
JEW.										
Black Jew	154	76	26	424	320	138	201	78	100	168
White Jew	...	600	332	13	54	90	103	89	461	308
ANIMIST.										
Kadan	47	122	74	607	250	40	127	48	603	182
Malayan	600	109	29	289	100	314	45	46	341	259

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

CASTES	Proportion of children. Both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40		Number of married fe- males aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 15—40	Married females aged 15—40	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDU					
Ambalavasi	69	219	55	58	26
Aravan	88	235	52	49	32
Brahmin, Malayali	51	179	51	59	27
Do Tamil	101	272	50	79	26
Do Konkani	79	189	59	53	33
Do Others	50	184	57	58	38
Chakkan	58	180	27	39	33
Chaliyan	77	254	50	51	25
Chetil	77	209	53	39	28
Devangau	52	137	67	44	29
Eluttassau	75	198	53	44	32
Iluvan	78	204	46	50	30
Kaikolan	61	148	62	36	32
Kaimmalan	77	199	52	40	31
Kanakkan	74	214	50	42	30
Kaniyan	64	226	54	60	22
Kavundan	120	659	54	40	13
Kahatriya, Malayali	54	136	56	39	35
Do Paradesi	68	185	78	70	34
Kudumichetti	64	151	76	60	32
Kusavan	55	137	45	42	34
Nayar	71	195	46	25	29
Ottanalkan	41	115	72	55	32
Pandaran	75	252	48	52	24
Panan	50	122	45	39	31
Panditattan	60	199	60	37	31
Parayan	77	194	47	46	31
Pulayan	92	241	59	45	28
Valan	62	150	53	53	32
Vannan	76	474	94	84	15
Velan	77	215	57	51	29
Velakkattalavan	92	329	44	81	19
Vellalan	75	335	69	91	22
Veluttedan	72	219	47	59	26
Vottuvan	77	183	49	89	35
MUSALMAN					
Jonakan	84	253	31	45	27
Ravuthan	95	249	56	29	32
CHRISTIAN					
Anglo-Indian	90	210	65	43	32
European	...	...	163	120	35
Indian Christian	85	220	48	46	31
JAIN	55	140	30	39	47
JEW					
Black Jew	67	165	76	39	35
White Jew	163	429	400	67	18
ANIMIST					
Kadan	30	69	49	30	53
Malayan	159	657	36	73	16

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

District and natural division "Malabar and Konkani"	Proportion of children : both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females aged 15-40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901									
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State...	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in each religion; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Religions	Proportion of children, both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females aged 15-40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901									
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu ...	65	63	64	173	166	176	10	12	9	12	9	12	30	32	30
Musalman ...	69	68	71	179	179	189	9	9	8	8	8	8	32	33	31
Christian ...	73	78	72	189	180	181	10	11	9	11	9	10	31	23	32
Jain ...	45	19	33	115	52	100	3	5	4	3	...	...	47	50	100
Jew ...	63	59	56	156	165	115	15	13	17	15	18	15	33	30	31
Animist ...	46	60	71	112	143	177	11	7	9	6	7	5	44	37	34
All religions ...	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age periods

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	Period	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (Increase + Decrease -)					
		All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40-60	60 and over
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State.	1911-1920	+ 6.6	+ 5.8	+ 11.6	+ 2.6	+ 11.6	+ 11.5
	1901-1910	+ 13.1	+ 12.8	+ 7.9	+ 14.4	+ 13.7	+ 15.8
	1891-1900	+ 12.3	+ 11.9	+ 18.4	+ 11.6	+ 11.1	+ 9.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year	Number of births per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	15.1	15.7	17.5
1912	17.8	18.3	17.3
1913	16.1	16.6	15.7
1914	18.3	18.9	17.8
1915	18.0	18.5	17.5
1916	16.8	17.1	16.5
1917	16.8	17.0	16.6
1918	16.7	17.2	16.2
1919	15.0	15.3	14.7
1920	15.5	15.9	15.0
Total	169.1	173.4	164.8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	13.0	13.9	12.0
1912	15.0	15.9	14.1
1913	17.8	18.7	16.9
1914	14.1	14.7	13.5
1915	11.4	12.2	10.7
1916	11.0	11.5	10.4
1917	11.2	11.8	10.7
1918	15.1	16.2	14.6
1919	21.9	22.5	21.3
1920	14.7	15.6	13.8
Total	145.2	153.0	137.4

Note.—Subsidiary Table IX has not been prepared as the required informations are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population.

Cochin State			Cochin State		
Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille	Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille
1	2	3	1	2	3
Cholera			Fever		
1911	37	...	1911	967	1.1
1912	58	0.1	1912	1,159	1.3
1913	1,726	1.9	1913	1,284	1.4
1914	538	0.6	1914	1,218	1.3
1915	14	...	1915	448	0.5
1916	1	...	1916	1,209	1.3
1917	8	...	1917	1,544	1.7
1918	179	0.2	1918	2,666	2.9
1919	1,612	1.8	1919	5,064	5.5
1920	426	0.5	1920	3,424	3.7
Small-pox			Other causes		
1911	249	0.3	1911	10,623	11.6
1912	190	0.2	1912	12,392	13.5
1913	160	0.2	1913	13,199	14.4
1914	16	...	1914	11,212	12.2
1915	15	...	1915	9,979	10.9
1916	48	0.1	1916	8,780	9.6
1917	18	...	1917	8,727	9.5
1918	2,124	2.3	1918	8,851	9.7
1919	1,914	2.1	1919	11,522	12.5
1920	882	0.4	1920	9,243	10.1

Note.—Figures by sex are not available.

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

51. In the countries of Western Europe, the females are in excess of males, while in India the males preponderate females. The western critics of Indian Census therefore are of opinion that there are *a priori* reasons for believing that the enumeration of females in India may be imperfect. If the preponderance of females over males in Census returns is the test of the accuracy of Census figures, there can be no hesitation in saying that the Census of 1921 in the State has been quite accurate. According to the recent Census there are 1,027 females for every 1,000 males, as against 1,007 in 1911, and the female population used to outnumber the male population ever since 1881 thereby giving collateral testimony to the accuracy of the recent Census returns. This preponderance of women in successive Censuses coupled with their high education is sufficient reason for their claims to civic recognition.

52. At the Censuses of 1891, 1901, and 1911 the females outnumbered the males in all Taluks except Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur; while according to the recent Census, same has happened to be the case in the Mukundapuram Taluk also. No reason can possibly be adduced for the deficiency of females in this Taluk, except upon the supposition that influenza differentiated against females, or scarcity against males; the decrease in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk may probably be due to, as observed in the previous Census reports, the existence there of a large number of temporary male residents for business purposes, especially in Mattanchery, Ernakulam and Tripunittura and in their neighbourhood. With the development of the Cochin Harbour and the consequent better facilities for trade and commerce, the males in this Taluk are likely to show a more marked increase in their number in future Censuses.

53. Females preponderate over males among Hindus only, while males outnumber females among all other religionists. In the Taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur the females among Christians preponderate over the males; and females outnumber males among Muhamadans in Talapilli and Chittur Taluks.

54. The age and sex statistics show a variety of features, so much so that no general inference can be safely drawn from the figures or explanation given for the different varieties. Up to the age of five there are more females than males but more boys than girls are seen during the age periods of 5-15. The table then turns in favour of females and we find more females in the age periods of 15-35. From 35-50 there are more males than females though after 65, females are considerably in excess of males. There are now five centenarians in the State of whom two are males and three females.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportions of the sexes by natural Divisions and Districts.

Districts and Natural Divisions	Number of Females to 1,000 Males									
	1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State	1,027	1,018	1,007	997	1,004	996	998	992	989	not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.

Age	All religions			Hindus			Musalmans		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-1	1,032	1,011	1,009	1,020	1,013	1,024	1,022	1,009	937
1-2	1,007	996	949	1,006	997	958	1,048	945	901
2-3	1,051	1,001	1,006	1,051	998	1,008	947	967	981
3-4	1,036	1,020	1,042	1,049	1,042	1,047	1,017	1,045	1,070
4-5	1,026	966	993	1,055	969	1,008	970	914	967
Total 0-5	1,031	1,001	1,004	1,041	1,004	1,013	990	981	975
5-10	971	969	974	970	964	979	992	967	960
10-15	931	942	963	937	951	961	924	899	916
15-20	1,012	1,011	1,017	1,029	1,037	1,038	1,006	989	1,023
20-25	1,105	1,116	1,167	1,103	1,128	1,193	1,064	1,079	1,101
25-30	1,056	1,093	1,158	1,072	1,106	1,184	1,014	1,058	1,179
Total 0-30	1,010	1,012	1,030	1,017	1,021	1,043	998	985	1,005
30-40	923	939	1,002	930	969	1,033	902	850	909
40-50	965	942	967	997	970	1,013	852	841	815
50-60	1,045	1,069	992	1,074	1,111	1,009	894	931	870
60 and over	1,289	1,252	1,256	1,317	1,305	1,331	1,058	996	1,003
Total 30 and over	992	995	1,021	1,022	1,033	1,059	902	876	885
Total all ages Actual population	1,004	1,007	1,027	1,019	1,025	1,049	965	951	967
Total all ages Natural population	996	997	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (cont.)

Age	Christians			Jains			Jews			Animists		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0—1	1,043	1,009	997			500	750	1,000	864	1,016	892	439
1—2	983	1,004	944			1,000	1,222	818	545	1,441	1,521	...
2—3	1,049	1,019	1,009			2,000	1,250	515	818	1,349	1,204	2,500
3—4	1,004	994	1,022			1,000	1,400	1,143	1,471	1,098	1,909	1,000
4—5	969	977	963			...	1,125	800	944	1,200	812	250
Total 0—5	1,011	1,000	991		2,500	750	1,169	845	962	1,192	1,066	594
5—10	965	992	966		1,333	500	1,193	1,048	1,206	973	847	882
10—15	931	921	981		857	1,400	1,092	1,101	1,271	831	955	611
15—20	971	949	966		800	1,000	1,000	1,154	759	1,240	968	1,333
20—25	1,113	1,089	1,124		645	2,667	1,232	1,837	1,140	1,533	1,444	1,471
25—30	1,022	1,066	1,088		643	300	1,075	1,556	1,389	1,072	1,119	1,250
Total 0—30	992	995	1,007		673	872	1,108	1,179	1,096	1,065	1,045	937
30—40	884	882	950		778	300	1,000	855	1,297	800	857	634
40—50	918	898	897		59	600	902	890	623	525	717	750
50—60	998	905	983		...	667	1,400	744	440	1,000	833	1,250
60 and over	1,067	1,178	1,132		1,000	1,000	925	1,111	1,031	849	743	600
Total 30 and over	984	939	962		496	474	1,023	685	835	774	821	723
Total all ages Actual population	974	978	993		563	741	1,076	1,059	983	977	961	859
Total all ages Natural population	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions.

Cochin State Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan" Age	All religions	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Animists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—1	1,009	1,024	987	997	500	884	488
1—2	949	958	901	944	1,000	545	...
2—3	1,000	1,008	981	1,009	2,000	818	2,500
3—4	1,042	1,017	1,070	1,022	1,040	1,471	1,000
4—5	993	1,008	967	968	...	944	250
Total 0—5	1,004	1,013	975	991	750	962	594
5—10	974	970	940	966	500	1,206	882
10—15	963	961	916	981	1,400	1,271	611
15—20	1,017	1,028	1,023	966	1,000	759	1,333
20—25	1,167	1,193	1,101	1,124	2,067	1,140	1,471
25—30	1,158	1,184	1,170	1,088	800	1,389	1,250
Total 0—30	1,230	1,043	1,025	1,077	872	1,096	967
30—40	1,002	1,088	909	950	300	1,297	634
40—50	907	1,013	815	897	60	623	750
50—60	902	1,000	870	983	687	448	1,250
60 and over	1,256	1,331	1,003	1,112	1,000	1,031	600
Total 30 and over	1,021	1,059	885	962	474	835	723
Total all ages Actual population	1,027	1,048	967	993	741	983	859

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males for certain selected castes.

CASTE	Number of Females per 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU							
Ambalavasi	989	1,059	998	1,083	1,118	890	1,000
Arayan	833	1,043	741	466	777	959	843
Brahmin, Malayali	859	964	1,077	1,637	1,083	590	786
Do Tamil	917	1,334	1,255	1,004	708	767	743
Do Konkani	838	867	1,027	684	452	1,115	806
Do Others	469	440	429	389	766	423	493
Chakkan	880	275	667	667	756	1,118	1,448
Chaliyan	997	813	792	853	603	1,383	1,143
Chetti	1,216	1,681	903	1,125	2,383	1,060	990
Devangan	1,342	3,000	1,036	1,000	2,579	1,159	1,048
Eluttassan	1,066	1,093	978	1,043	1,021	1,196	966
Ilavan	1,089	980	935	998	1,068	1,173	1,260
Kaikolan	1,367	1,121	995	2,371	1,797	1,653	977
Kaminalan	1,042	1,200	782	791	1,515	1,181	965
Kanakkau	911	893	1,011	651	995	1,016	834
Kaniyan	1,193	1,413	1,170	849	1,291	1,113	1,300
Karundan	738	2,194	297	632	2,474	415	682
Keshatriya, Malayali	1,099	732	862	1,383	717	1,556	910
Do Paradesi	730	1,240	900	1,500	556	662	570
Kudumi Chetti	1,057	1,293	1,126	787	904	1,219	908
Kusavan	1,137	977	1,328	2,878	2,029	771	934
Nayar	1,081	976	939	1,281	776	1,139	1,267
Otta Nalkan	1,081	835	1,413	658	701	1,393	903
Pannai	1,291	1,222	1,218	2,034	2,030	1,081	1,116
Pandaran	1,053	855	867	1,141	1,038	1,147	1,196
Panditattan	763	939	1,103	672	1,091	694	497
Pannyan	1,169	1,137	1,038	1,123	1,092	1,147	1,101
Pulayan	1,014	1,162	1,122	906	931	1,075	807
Valan	1,229	913	1,245	944	1,304	1,344	1,329
Vannan	586	811	290	1,619	339	828	515
Velan	974	890	951	1,173	1,151	956	935
Velakkattalavan	1,128	1,241	1,127	1,186	1,223	740	1,577
Vellalan	593	738	375	455	517	583	750
Veluttedan	1,139	1,102	969	875	1,197	1,167	1,460
Vettovan	1,001	853	982	905	916	1,206	910
MUSALMAN							
Jonakan	674	1,026	1,003	1,008	769	1,362	1,219
Ravuttan	850	924	1,055	1,095	662	940	465
CHRISTIAN.							
Anglo-Indian	869	1,163	1,011	618	968	947	586
European	535	...	...	1,000	1,000	600	462
Indian Christian	994	990	935	1,063	966	1,038	976
JAIN.							
	741	750	750	1,333	1,000	609	667
JEW.							
Black Jew	980	873	2,590	3,000	603	1,107	500
White Jew	1,040	..	178	123	...	27,000	6,000
ANIMIST.							
Kadan	851	714	889	545	1,509	755	622
Malayan	880	560	460	2,000	1,111	1,000	2,200

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the periods
1896—1900, 1901—1910, and 1911—1921.

YEAR	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS			Difference between columns 2 and 3. Ex- cess of latter over former +; defect —	Difference between columns 5 and 6. Ex- cess of latter over former +; defect —	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Ex- cess of former over latter +; defect —	Number of female births per 1000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1000 male deaths
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1896	3,813	3,535	7,351	3,207	2,613	5,820	— 273	— 504	+ 1,531	928	815
1897	6,016	4,917	10,933	5,192	4,203	9,395	— 1,099	— 379	+ 1,545	917	811
1898	2,843	2,742	5,586	4,793	4,049	8,842	— 100	— 544	+ 3,255	965	845
1899	2,791	2,627	5,418	2,811	2,187	4,998	— 104	— 674	+ 410	962	760
1900	3,042	3,039	6,081	3,159	2,650	5,789	— 3	— 529	+ 292	999	833
Total 1896—1900	18,445	16,861	35,306	19,152	15,632	34,784	— 1,581	— 3,520	+ 625	914	816
1901	2,693	2,574	5,267	3,671	2,775	6,446	— 119	— 896	+ 1,179	956	756
1902	2,846	2,941	5,787	4,191	3,163	7,354	+ 95	— 1,028	+ 1,567	1,033	755
1903	3,440	3,492	6,932	4,286	3,521	7,807	+ 52	— 765	+ 875	1,015	821
1904	3,787	3,633	7,419	3,965	3,228	7,193	— 155	— 737	+ 226	959	814
1905	...	...	7,975	...	...	8,455	...	...	+ 480	...	...
1906	...	...	8,345	...	...	8,020	...	...	+ 325	...	...
1907	...	...	8,585	...	...	12,960	...	...	+ 4,075	...	...
1908	3,998	3,881	7,879	...	...	12,005	— 117	...	+ 4,126	971	...
1909	7,846	7,667	15,513	...	...	10,738	— 179	...	+ 4,775	977	...
1910	8,210	7,574	15,784	...	...	10,946	— 636	...	+ 4,838	923	...
Total 1901—1910	...	...	89,786	...	...	91,924	...	...	+ 2,138	...	...
1911	8,556	8,016	16,602	6,330	5,526	11,876	— 610	— 821	+ 4,729	941	870
1912	8,891	7,940	16,831	7,286	6,513	13,799	— 451	— 778	+ 2,532	946	824
1913	7,591	7,240	14,821	8,575	7,794	16,369	— 341	— 781	+ 1,548	955	909
1914	8,047	8,192	16,239	6,748	6,238	12,986	— 435	— 508	+ 3,855	947	925
1915	8,450	8,079	16,529	5,560	4,926	10,486	— 371	— 634	+ 6,043	956	886
1916	7,808	7,608	15,416	5,254	4,783	10,037	— 200	— 471	+ 5,379	974	910
1917	7,769	7,632	15,401	5,388	4,909	10,297	— 187	— 479	+ 5,104	982	919
1918	7,818	7,480	15,298	7,388	6,162	13,550	— 328	— 926	+ 1,478	953	875
1919	8,956	6,776	15,732	10,299	9,513	20,112	— 180	— 486	+ 6,380	974	851
1920	7,389	6,927	14,316	7,134	6,844	13,478	— 862	— 700	+ 738	950	889
Total 1911—1920	79,295	75,920	155,215	69,980	63,306	133,286	— 3,075	— 6,679	+ 21,927	957	905

NOTE:—Figures for the years prior to 1896 are not available, since the registration of births and deaths was introduced only in 1896. Figures for the columns left blank are also not available.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

55. In writing this Chapter I have prominently kept in view the Census Commissioner's instruction that "on the present occasion the discussion should be primarily based on the statistics and should be confined to such aspects of the general subject as arise out of the figures or are connected with them as influences explanatory of the variations". All that can possibly be said on the subject of marriage has been said in the previous Census reports, and there has been no modification during the last ten years in the attitude of the different communities towards marriage, divorce, etc. The most noteworthy feature to be mentioned here is the passing of a social legislation legalising the marriage among Nayers in the State. Till the passing of this Act the Nayar Sambandhams were not recognised in Law Courts though socially they were considered to be valid. The leading Nayers desired to remove this anomaly and represented their case to the Government. The Cochin Nayar Regulation XIII of 1095 legalising marriage and its dissolution was accordingly enacted during the decade. The Christian Civil Marriage Regulation was also passed into law during the decade.

56. Imperial Table VII gives the statistics of civil condition by age, sex and religion while Imperial Table XIV gives similar statistics for selected castes and tribes.

57. Of the male population in the State 57·8 per cent. and of females 45·2 per cent. are unmarried. There are 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers; that is, for every widower there are 4 widows in the State. With reference to age, the males return 41 per 100 as single at the ages below 15, the proportions for females being 38 per 100. In the reproductive age period of 15—40 unmarried males form 16·5 per cent. of the total number of males, while unmarried females form only 6·6 per cent.; but at the ages of 40 and over the unmarried males form 4 per cent. and females 3 per cent. of their respective total strength. There are only 13 widow girls for every ten thousand girls at the age period of 10—15 and one boy widower for the same number. A widower, especially a young widower, during one Census, will be a married man, and not a widower, at the next Census. Similarly in the case of young widows where widow marriage is not prohibited, a widow of one Census may not be a widow at the next Census. These figures also include persons divorced, majority of whom will sooner or later get married. The figures therefore lose much of their importance. All that can be said is, that on the night of 18th March 1921, there were 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers. Comparison with other Provinces and States is not possible as latest figures on the subject for the decade have not been received. It may however be safely inferred, from knowledge of conditions prevailing in the State, that universality of marriage, juvenile marriage and enforced widowhood are not certainly more perceptible in Cochin than elsewhere.

58. Of the total number of Hindus in the State, of and about the age of ten, it is seen that out of 43,113 males 43,109 or 99·9 per cent. are unmarried, and of 42,214 females of the same age period 42,137 or 99·8 per cent. unmarried. Among Christians of the same age 99·98 per cent. of males and 99·94 per cent. of females are unmarried, while among

Muhamadans 99·94 per cent. of males and 99·81 per cent. of females are unmarried, The widows among the Hindus come to 8·9 per cent. of the total number of Hindus, while among Christians and Muhamadans to 6·1 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively. The large number of widows among Hindus is due to prohibition of widow marriage among Brahmans ; but the reason for a large number of Christian widows especially girl widows is not understood. There are no widowers or widows in the age group 4—5.

59. Higher education among women was unheard of even some 30 years ago ; but the old order of things has completely changed and women along with men have now begun to prosecute their studies for higher education. This has also awakened in the women of the State a consciousness of their ability to earn a livelihood independent of their husbands, and the facilities given by the State towards the achievement of their laudable object to become educated, has lessened the marriage rate and probably early widowhood also. During the last decade the number of female teachers has increased by 108 per cent., while the number of girls undergoing education has increased by nearly 14,000:

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period
at each of the last three Censuses.

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL RELIGIONS	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	995	995	3	5	5	...	...	...
		15-20	925	894	903	73	102	95	2	4	2
		20-40	255	214	251	705	762	718	40	33	31
		40-60	26	24	36	862	869	832	112	107	113
		60 and over	20	15	17	690	673	673	290	302	310
		Not stated	...	...	386	...	...	523	...	...	91
		ALL AGES	578	562	579	381	400	383	41	38	38
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	999	997	993	1	3	2	...	...	...
		10-15	944	910	920	55	89	78	1	2	2
		15-20	483	409	432	490	574	547	22	21	21
		20-40	59	47	76	813	821	800	128	132	121
		40-60	16	11	18	501	479	455	483	510	527
		60 and over	12	8	4	150	189	117	838	853	879
		Not stated	...	...	241	...	...	426	...	...	333
		ALL AGES	452	435	456	390	407	387	158	158	157
HINDU	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	996	995	3	4	5	...	...	...
		15-20	933	900	915	65	87	80	2	4	2
		20-40	269	235	280	687	729	697	44	37	33
		40-60	28	25	44	856	808	817	116	107	109
		60 and over	20	15	19	693	692	673	287	301	309
		Not stated	...	...	287	...	...	491	...	...	129
		ALL AGES	576	563	584	380	397	378	44	40	38
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	998	997	998	2	3	2	...	...	...
		10-15	954	903	913	64	94	86	2	3	2
		15-20	496	416	447	478	564	529	26	30	24
		20-40	66	49	88	781	801	776	153	150	137
		40-60	15	11	31	490	459	433	505	530	541
		60 and over	12	7	4	138	123	111	850	870	863
		Not stated	...	...	259	...	...	394	...	...	316
		ALL AGES	439	423	450	387	402	380	174	175	120
MUSALMAN	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	998	995	3	2	5	...	...	...
		15-20	943	926	915	50	70	51	2	4	1
		20-40	277	215	258	694	788	711	29	27	31
		40-60	12	13	19	914	917	901	74	70	73
		60 and over	12	5	11	763	759	780	225	236	209
		Not stated	...	...	600	...	...	400	...	...	...
		ALL AGES	595	583	598	377	391	376	28	26	26
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	998	1,000	999	2	...	1	...	...	...
		10-15	948	924	947	51	78	52	1	3	1
		15-20	436	390	414	535	593	556	19	27	30
		20-40	50	41	61	824	838	827	126	121	112
		40-60	14	13	19	492	493	481	491	489	501
		60 and over	12	9	8	142	157	107	846	834	820
		Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	607
		ALL AGES	467	460	484	394	407	38	139	133	131
CHRISTIAN	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	999	1,000	...	1	...	...	...	...
		10-15	996	992	993	4	8	7	...	...	...
		15-20	910	846	861	85	152	138	2	2	1
		20-40	211	152	167	758	825	809	31	23	25
		40-60	23	22	20	865	860	858	112	118	127
		60 and over	21	18	14	665	657	646	314	325	240
		Not stated	...	...	250	...	...	750	...	...	...
		ALL AGES	580	553	562	382	411	400	38	36	38

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(cont.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period
at each of the last three Censuses.

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHRISTIAN	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	996	998	...	4	2	...	...	...
		10—15	963	921	934	37	78	63	...	1	1
		15—20	483	363	394	509	629	597	8	9	9
		20—40	55	42	46	851	873	861	94	85	90
		40—60	20	15	12	559	529	499	421	456	469
		60 and over	12	10	8	187	185	141	801	205	856
		Not stated	...	...	200	...	...	600	...	...	200
		ALL AGES	452	459	467	396	419	405	122	122	128
	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	800	929	...	...	71	...	200	...	...
		15—20	714	1,000	...	286	...	...	...	...	...
		20—40	251	146	500	696	781	500	43	73	...
		40—60	...	...	1,000	625	875	...	375	125	...
		60 and over	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	500	...
		ALL AGES	500	345	750	414	586	250	86	69	...
JAIN	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	1,000	400	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
		15—20	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		20—40	71	...	...	929	885	...	...	115	...
		40—60	...	...	...	400	...	...	600	1,000	...
		60 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
		ALL AGES	395	225	...	512	673	1,000	93	102	...
	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—20	966	912	1,000	34	58	...	...	...	...
		20—40	406	877	396	563	536	573	31	37	13
		40—60	29	60	...	831	810	854	140	180	146
		60 and over	...	28	25	683	694	625	312	278	150
		ALL AGES	555	566	573	387	380	381	53	54	46
JEW :	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	933	969	996	67	51	4	...	...	...
		15—20	500	583	422	500	400	547	...	17	31
		20—40	128	150	79	823	767	890	49	83	101
		40—60	14	10	10	534	670	529	452	390	461
		60 and over	30	25	...	182	150	135	788	625	865
		ALL AGES	469	442	418	412	422	412	119	136	170
	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—15	1,000	992	992	...	8	6	...	...	...
		15—20	1,000	915	879	...	85	115	...	...	6
		20—40	189	181	153	703	793	807	108	25	40
		40—60	...	11	28	933	999	856	62	80	116
		60 and over	...	...	...	700	797	792	300	203	206
		ALL AGES	465	520	535	449	451	427	66	29	38
ANIMIST	Females, &c	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5—10	1,000	1,000	997	...	...	3	...	...	...
		10—15	909	918	988	91	82	51	...	...	5
		15—20	350	385	447	600	599	547	50	16	6
		20—40	71	45	79	873	861	821	56	94	100
		40—60	36	11	19	643	696	471	321	392	510
		60 and over	...	19	...	167	254	178	833	727	823
		ALL AGES	335	418	457	553	472	402	112	110	111

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

I. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

MALES.

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions ...	578	351	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	415	552	20	25	826	149
Hindu ...	576	380	44	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	423	539	34	27	822	151
Mussalman ...	595	377	28	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	437	540	23	13	893	104
Christian ...	580	352	38	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	396	690	24	23	823	154
Jain ...	500	414	86	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	800	...	200	887	600	33	...	667	333
Jew ...	555	387	58	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	555	422	23	24	803	173
Animist ...	485	449	65	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	326	584	90	...	581	119

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(cont.)

II. Distribution of civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

FEMALES.

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions ...	452	390	158	1,000	...	...	992	1	...	949	55	1	160	730	110	15	413	572
Hindu ...	439	387	174	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	934	64	2	161	712	124	15	393	592
Musalman ...	467	394	139	1,000	...	...	995	2	...	948	51	1	142	766	102	13	412	575
Christian ...	482	396	122	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	963	37	...	157	770	75	18	468	514
Jain ...	395	512	93	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	47	958	...	...	333	667
Jew ...	469	412	119	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	933	67	...	195	765	40	19	424	557
Animist ...	335	553	115	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	909	91	...	131	814	55	29	559	412

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Religion and age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions						
0—10 ...	2,773	...	...	2,667	...	...
10—15 ...	1,310	4	...	1,163	63	2
15—40 ...	1,654	2,186	130	662	3,017	463
40 and over ...	48	1,615	291	30	812	1,125
Hindu						
0—10 ...	2,713	...	...	2,575	3	...
10—15 ...	1,283	3	...	1,101	76	2
15—40 ...	1,711	2,151	135	683	2,981	520
40 and over ...	54	1,647	303	30	810	1,219
Musalman						
0—10 ...	2,808	1	...	2,803	4	...
10—15 ...	1,384	4	...	1,248	67	...
15—40 ...	1,729	2,135	92	598	3,135	132
40 and over ...	23	1,632	192	22	683	954
Christians						
0—10 ...	2,905	...	...	2,862	1	...
10—15 ...	1,358	5	...	1,296	50	...
15—40 ...	1,496	2,297	33	623	3,052	291
40 and over ...	42	1,528	285	32	850	902
Jain						
0—10 ...	2,414	...	...	2,093	...	...
10—15 ...	680	...	172	1,623	...	...
15—40 ...	1,897	3,104	17	233	4,651	...
40 and over ...	...	1,035	517	...	465	930
Jew						
0—10 ...	2,419	...	...	2,621	...	...
10—15 ...	1,005	...	...	1,207	86	...
15—40 ...	2,062	1,567	85	828	3,259	172
40 and over ...	68	2,300	494	34	776	1,017
Animist						
0—10 ...	2,475	...	...	2,000	...	...
10—15 ...	910	...	...	588	89	...
15—40 ...	1,464	2,621	404	706	4,353	294
40 and over ...	...	1,868	253	69	1,113	828

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religious and Natural Divisions.

Natural Division and Religion	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES														
	ALL AGES			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 AND OVER		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.															
Cochin State.															
All Religions ...	803	1,053	2,945	988	9,300	4,000	911	18,536	10,375	412	1,418	3,864	644	516	1,975
Hindu ...	799	1,067	4,164	995	18,500	...	900	23,913	19,250	420	1,453	4,024	585	515	4,216
Musalman ...	760	1,009	4,734	966	4,000	1,000	871	17,308	...	332	1,443	4,574	244	404	4,850
Christian ...	824	1,030	3,201	978	2,750	...	948	9,951	1,667	114	1,330	3,119	763	552	3,222
Jain ...	686	917	800	613	...	...	1,760	...	...	91	1,111	...	...	333	1,334
Jew ...	834	1,053	2,039	1,070	...	...	1,186	...	...	397	2,054	2,000	500	399	2,034
Animist ...	594	1,056	1,462	694	...	...	556	...	...	414	1,422	625	...	514	2,800

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0-5			5-12			12-20			20-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE.																		
<i>Hindu.</i>																		
Ambalavadi	609	312	49	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	440	518	42	103	789	153
Arayar	614	337	49	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	981	19	...	312	637	61	19	816	166
Brahmin, Malayali	519	453	23	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	968	32	...	298	690	22	90	832	76
do Tamil	495	473	30	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	955	44	1	202	778	20	31	833	81
do Konkani	653	290	57	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	950	48	2	513	467	30	37	744	219
do Others	510	463	25	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	994	14	2	290	753	17	178	751	71
Chakkian	684	253	63	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	990	55	14	280	559	132	103	690	207
Chaliyan	602	369	29	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	965	35	...	194	779	27	47	829	114
Chetti	544	416	40	1,000	...	...	993	5	...	992	62	5	220	750	30	8	846	146
Devangan	481	361	158	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	649	351	...	273	500	227	119	624	257
Eluttassan	552	405	48	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	977	21	2	217	741	42	12	849	189
Ilavun	588	376	26	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	970	30	...	231	736	33	19	835	146
Kaikolan	542	411	47	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	956	44	...	313	747	40	17	832	151
Kammalan	552	233	25	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	960	40	...	236	728	41	20	861	119
Kanakkian	605	351	44	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	969	31	...	316	620	54	34	821	145
Kaniyan	545	404	51	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	900	100	...	294	667	20	43	780	172
Kavundan	602	301	97	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	871	129	...	1000	...	...	...	363	637
Kshatriya, Malayali	600	354	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	925	73	...	422	528	50	69	707	135
do Paradesi	465	465	70	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	939	61	...	284	635	81	63	797	140
Kudumi Chetti	450	501	49	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	925	70	5	146	803	51	39	843	113
Kuvavan	443	501	56	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	843	149	0	194	756	60	14	841	146
Nayar	630	324	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	431	531	38	47	779	174
Ottanaiyan	436	508	56	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	959	11	...	92	869	39	26	818	146
Paman	502	423	73	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	929	71	...	237	654	109	45	802	153
Pandaman	562	412	26	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	974	26	...	149	808	43	48	834	68
Pandittattan	500	450	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	893	107	...	300	653	39	11	878	111
Parayan	540	405	55	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	935	58	7	177	761	62	17	806	177
Pulayan	547	407	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	962	36	2	179	753	65	10	867	123
Valan	596	425	36	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	963	37	...	235	718	47	10	894	96
Vannan	293	402	205	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	413	587	...	39	316	621	15	615	340
Velan	553	370	57	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	938	64	3	196	725	79	21	821	153
Velakkattalayan	593	367	40	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	973	27	...	253	631	36	44	798	159
Vollalan	469	477	31	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	996	2	2	99	863	38	14	908	78
Veluttadan	596	364	40	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	992	18	...	279	687	34	40	806	154
Vottuvan	574	395	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	951	47	2	219	733	48	13	847	140
<i>Musliman.</i>																		
Jonakan	609	375	22	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	953	17	...	249	731	21	17	679	104
Ravuttan	561	400	39	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	966	34	...	229	727	44	18	858	124
<i>Christian.</i>																		
Anglo-Indian	686	295	19	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	993	5	...	760	224	18	37	900	54
European	326	674	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	100	600	...	231	769	...
Indian Christian	579	333	38	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	950	49	1	205	763	32	22	822	156
<i>Jain.</i>																		
...	500	414	36	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	700	300	100	261	696	43	...	667	333
<i>Jew.</i>																		
Black Jew	500	434	66	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	972	28	...	409	590	31	24	799	177
White Jew	933	67	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...
<i>Animist.</i>																		
Kadan	392	540	68	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	209	687	104	...	919	91
Malayan	760	180	60	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	867	143	...	600	400

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(cont.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0—5			5—12			12—20			20—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE.																		
<i>Hindu.</i>																		
Ambalavasi	433	357	210	1000	...	...	999	7	...	621	351	25	88	709	203	23	356	621
Arayan	443	435	122	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	630	359	11	28	836	136	20	590	390
Brahmin, Malayali	372	428	200	1000	...	...	880	190	...	388	588	24	133	711	156	9	335	656
do Tamil	437	424	199	1000	...	...	931	19	...	338	643	19	...	841	159	...	570	430
do Konkani	365	423	212	1000	...	...	991	9	...	374	610	16	14	831	155	3	256	741
do Others	278	525	197	1000	...	...	957	43	...	290	700	20	43	831	126	6	493	571
Chakkan	357	500	143	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	529	451	30	66	724	210	48	642	310
Chaliyan	536	411	53	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	936	14	...	379	690	31	77	733	190
Chetti	420	335	195	1000	...	...	953	47	...	339	586	25	28	665	307	13	349	638
Devangan	472	448	80	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	478	522	...	314	529	157	45	750	205
Ezhuttassan	431	406	163	1000	...	...	993	2	...	610	368	22	67	777	156	12	426	662
Iluvan	454	383	163	1000	...	...	998	2	...	764	226	10	68	824	108	13	377	610
Kaikolan	449	425	126	1000	...	...	997	3	...	649	344	7	124	731	144	4	547	449
Kammalan	468	387	145	1000	...	...	995	5	...	718	270	12	79	797	124	16	498	576
Kanakkan	471	392	147	1000	...	...	996	4	...	722	263	15	69	793	139	24	426	550
Kanlyan	459	329	212	1000	...	...	983	15	...	609	354	37	235	662	203	15	397	588
Kavundan	723	211	66	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	945	58	...	9	929	62	26	561	413
Kshatriya, Malayali	366	474	160	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	519	472	9	159	693	148	16	496	488
do Paradesi	403	449	148	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	459	542	...	20	980	...	22	400	578
Kudumi Chetti	323	451	226	1000	...	...	965	34	1	366	587	47	17	763	220	9	416	575
Kusavan	445	451	104	1000	...	...	983	15	...	598	400	2	45	841	114	12	567	414
Nayar	417	367	216	1000	...	...	996	4	...	725	257	18	75	748	177	11	320	609
Ottanlakan	346	445	206	1000	...	...	992	8	...	657	326	17	145	692	169	12	465	523
Panan	372	449	179	1000	...	...	990	10	...	443	516	41	56	760	184	19	378	604
Pandaran	420	369	211	1000	...	...	993	7	...	695	289	15	36	596	368	13	572	415
Panditattan	473	425	102	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	471	500	29	170	705	125	21	623	351
Parayan	449	421	130	1000	...	...	997	3	...	663	326	11	68	811	121	12	526	462
Pulayan	492	365	143	1000	...	...	999	1	...	668	316	16	55	797	148	8	435	557
Valan	390	430	180	1000	...	...	997	3	...	647	332	21	73	790	137	21	430	549
Vannan	535	313	152	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	894	106	...	149	518	333	120	603	277
Velan	457	418	125	1000	...	...	992	9	...	593	391	14	77	773	151	16	587	397
Velakkattalaran	500	301	199	1000	...	...	991	9	...	662	321	17	112	631	257	23	403	564
Vellan	359	438	203	1000	...	...	978	22	...	668	307	25	34	653	313	4	631	345
Veluttedan	423	365	212	1000	...	...	996	4	...	622	352	26	125	658	217	14	411	575
Vettuvan	457	451	92	1000	...	...	995	5	...	715	272	13	73	896	41	29	541	430
<i>Musliman.</i>																		
Jenakkan	503	356	141	1000	...	...	998	2	...	330	151	19	53	810	132	12	493	555
Ravuttan	542	407	51	1000	...	...	992	8	...	814	186	...	35	908	57	47	662	285
<i>Christian.</i>																		
Anglo Indian	507	416	77	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	579	361	60	144	825	31	109	558	398
European	174	739	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	111	899	...	83	750	167
Indian Christian	481	396	123	1000	...	...	993	7	...	719	278	3	54	852	94	18	468	514
Jain	395	512	93	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	364	636	...	71	929	...	...	333	607
<i>Jew.</i>																		
Black Jew	472	430	95	1000	...	...	990	10	...	649	351	...	102	869	29	24	439	597
White Jew	449	295	256	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	296	519	193	...	375	625
<i>Animist.</i>																		
Kadan	262	627	111	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	859	555	53	68	906	31	44	478	473
Malayan	545	341	114	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	700	300	...	149	571	296	...	727	273

CHAPTER VIII.

LITERACY.

60. The system of dividing the population into literate and illiterate introduced in 1901 was continued at the present Census and it was laid down in the instructions for the Census staff that a person should be regarded as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise. In the case of students also, the above rule was observed. No record was made of the vernacular language or script in which each person was literate.

The meaning of the statistics.

61. Statistics of education by religion and age are given in Imperial Table VIII and of education by selected castes and races in Imperial Table IX. Subsidiary Tables I to VII appended to the Chapter will illustrate the main features.

62. According to the Census returns the number of persons able to read and write is 181,410 of whom 132,090 are males and 49,320 females, as against 139,093. 111,146 and 27,937 respectively in 1911. In other words in every 1,000 of the total population 185 are literate, as against 151 in 1911. In every 1,000 males 274 are literate and in an equal number of females 99 are literate, as against 243 and 61 respectively in 1911. The figures showing the extent of literacy for other States and

Extent of literacy.

Number of literates in 1000 in 1921.	Males	Females
Cochin	271	99
Travancore	331	150
Malabar	200	49
South Canara	162	28
Tanjore	248	94
Madras City	453	174
do Presidency	152	21
Baroda	210	40
Mysore	143	22
Hyderabad	27	8

Provinces are given in the margin.

63. The tables give the figures for literacy by four age periods, namely, 0—10, 10 - 15, 15—20, and 20 and over. The disparity between the number of literate males and that of literate females is not so very striking, as in 1911. For every 100 literate males, there are in the State 37 literate females, as against 25 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a rapid increase in female education.

Literacy by age and sex.

64. In point of literacy the Jains stand at the head of all religionists, the literates among them numbering nearly 36 per hundred 33 being males and the rest females. These are closely followed by Jews among whom there are 28 literate persons per hundred 19 being males and the rest females. Excepting the Animists, the Muhamadans come last in point of literacy as there are only 9 persons out of every hundred who are literate eight being males and the rest females. Among Hindus the literates number 16 per hundred 12 being males and the rest females. While among Christians there are 26 literates for every hundred persons 18 being males and the rest females. The low percentage of literacy among the Hindus is on account of the backward condition of those sections of the Hindus who are on the lowest rungs of the ladder in the social scale, such as, Pulayans, Parayans, Iluvans, Kammalans, etc.

Literacy by religion.

65. There are now in the State 18,006 persons who can read and write English. Of these 14,730 are males and 3,276 females. Literacy in English. There were only 10,512 persons who were literate in English at the Census of 1911. The literates in English therefore come to 30·5 in a thousand males and 6·6 in an equal number of females as against 20 and 3·1 respectively in 1911. As in the previous decades, the progress is most marked among Tamil Brahmans, Malayalee-Kshatriyas, Nayars and Indian Christians. The Nambudiris also have advanced considerably in this respect. There were only 7 in a thousand who were literate in English in 1911; there are now 25 in one thousand. It is curious to note that among Velakattalavans (Barber caste) there are six females literate in English while there are only four among males.

66. In olden days primary education was conducted in *Pial* Schools by Eluttassans, the hereditary village school masters. Every village contained many such schools according to the size and importance of the village. The education was then given free, each pupil having to contribute only three pies to half an anna and half a measure of rice every fortnight. Primary or elementary education was brought under Government only in 1890, and these village schools then gradually began to disappear. The Education Code of Cochin came into force on the 15th June 1911. It has therefore now been working for 10 years. Boys' Schools have since increased by 64 per cent. and Girls' Schools by 43 per cent. Two Colleges are now imparting higher education as against one in 1911. Upper Secondary Schools have doubled in number and Lower Secondary Schools have increased by 79·4 per cent., while Primary Schools have increased by 65·6 per cent. As against one school for every village, there are now practically two. 13·9 per cent. of the males and 6 per cent. of the females are now at school as against 7·1 and 3·1 respectively in 1911. 16,698 pupils of the backward classes are now receiving instruction as against 3,256 in 1911. Girls numbering 24,131 are undergoing instruction in various schools as against 10,365 at the beginning of the decade. There are now 7 Girls' High Schools in the State. The more useful and important system of education given in these institutions has more than compensated for the disappearance of the old *Pial* Schools.

67. Subsidiary Table VII gives the number of the institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational department. One-sixth of the gross revenue of the State is now spent on education. From Rs. 2,79,000 at the beginning of the decade the expenditure on education has now gone up to Rs. 9·5 lakhs. The results of the University Examinations are given in Subsidiary Table VIII. Statistics of students who go outside the State for their degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering, etc., are not available.

68. The Draft Regulation for the compulsory registration of books now under the consideration of Government, has not yet come into law and it is not accordingly possible to ascertain the extent of literary activity in Cochin. The number and circulation of newspapers and magazines published in the State are given in Subsidiary Table IX. There are no Vernacular or English daily newspapers in the State; there are, however, seven Malayalam weeklies and one English weekly and Latin monthly.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age, sex and religion.

RELIGION	Number per mille who are literate												Number per mille who are illiterate			Number per mille who are literate in English		
	All ages			0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
All Religions ...	185	274	99	35	22	251	150	359	174	397	113	815	726	901	18	30	7	
Hindu ...	165	255	79	33	20	227	115	331	132	367	79	835	745	921	19	33	6	
Musalman ...	85	153	15	10	4	90	20	170	23	251	19	915	847	985	3	6	...	
Christian ...	262	350	173	15	33	347	262	475	322	735	203	738	650	827	22	32	11	
European including Armenian ...	909	907	913	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	839	800	91	93	87	848	960	826
Anglo-Indian ...	288	235	350	204	101	158	533	247	441	271	442	712	765	650	159	122	169	
Indian Christian ...	262	351	172	43	33	349	260	477	322	513	200	738	649	828	21	31	10	
Jain ...	356	569	70	286	...	200	143	714	...	719	100	644	431	320	40	52	23	
Jew ...	278	380	176	21	39	322	160	397	227	548	239	722	620	824	37	53	21	
Animist ...	8	10	6	...	...	...	...	67	...	9	10	992	990	994	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literary by age, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											
	All ages			0 -10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		
	Total	Male	Fe- male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Cochin State	...	185	274	99	35	22	251	150	359	174	397	113

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											
	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Jain		Jew		Animist	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State ...	255	79	153	15	350	173	569	70	390	170	10	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Literacy by age, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"		LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000															
		1921										1911		1901		1891	
		0-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over		All ages		All ages		All ages		All ages	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Cochin State ...	14	8	293	121	727	204	359	57	805	66	199	81	103	12	26	3	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Progress of literacy since 1881

District and Natural Divisions "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER OF LITERATE									
	All ages 10 and over									
	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	365	329	302	376	...	127	79	59	62	...

District and Natural Divisions "Malabar and Konkau"	PER MILLE.											
	15—20						20 and over					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cochin State ...	359	303	282	174	104	77	397	367	343	113	78	65

NOTE.—Out of a population of 600,378, there were 10,752 persons returned literate in 1881. Figures by sex and age are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Education by caste.

CASTE	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English					
	1921			1911			1921			1911		
	Per- sons	Males	Females	Per- sons	Males	Females	Per- sons	Males	Females	Per- sons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU												
Ambravara ..	452	686	827	401	389	260	753	1,298	244	120	708	131
Aravan ..	122	103	25	107	100	15	23	39	4	6	4	9
Belusan Malayali ..	465	690	279	325	488	200	286	411	7	73	140	...
Do Tamil ..	499	712	216	325	380	190	1,453	2,777	149	1342	2,479	122
Do Konkani ..	259	379	84	290	302	14	769	1,200	59	409	703	43
Do Others ..	353	452	140	304	400	77	837	1,109	257	961	469	85
Total Brahmins ..	422	698	211	321	621	100	1,061	1,649	120	839	1,515	80
Chakkari ..	114	150	24	131	215	39	168	198	...	38	72	...
Chaliyan ..	151	224	47	...	...	...	105	160	40	...	...	...
Chetti ..	79	107	14	...	...	...	105	230	2	...	...	...
Devangan ..	227	356	57	77	188	1	514	1,012	142	4	9	...
Muttasani ..	126	219	89	105	196	17	40	72	10	15	28	3
Iluvan ..	106	180	33	92	124	12	53	71	7	14	27	1
Kalkolan ..	89	201	7	91	174	7	71	163	4	29	60	...
Kampan ..	129	200	25	107	200	9	12	33	1	3	5	...
Kannakan ..	44	76	8	19	35	4	...	...	...	4	5	3
Kaniyan ..	371	611	277	372	651	123	46	101	...	9	19	...
Kavundan ..	48	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahatriya Malayali ..	579	...	507	602	...	...	1,553	2,419	924	1163	2,074	238
Do Paradesi ..	533	461	169	276	170	31	953	1,660	57	449	552	...
Kuduru Chetti ..	95	100	6	45	54	...	9	14	1	6	11	...
Kutuvan ..	23	48	1	...	14	1	26	...	...	...	...	...
Nayar ..	316	449	900	271	413	127	396	633	176	246	424	60
Ottanakkari ..	62	114	12	79	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandaram ..	64	107	24	57	164	9	39	69	11	8	16	...
Paun ..	100	186	32	77	131	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panditaram ..	234	478	39	151	271	10	92	109	71	28	52	...
Parayan ..	7	12	8	2	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Pulayan ..	9	16	3	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Valan ..	117	...	42	106	192	14	25	52	4	10	20	...
Vannan ..	131	199	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velan ..	181	305	23	110	231	10	13	35	...	8	11	...
Velakkal Mahayan ..	165	254	...	110	100	27	31	27	35	9	18	...
Vellalan ..	241	304	100	156	201	20	401	601	59	202	384	13
Vettutadan ..	141	222	75	101	100	21	24	45	6	9	19	...
Vettuvan ..	3	...	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUSLAMAN												
Jonakan ..	65	128	7	65	123	6	15	29	1	10	19	...
Ravathan ..	129	227	12	75	140	4	64	110	10	21	42	...
CHRISTIAN												
Anglo-Indians ..	288	209	350	423	603	202	1,359	1,219	1,556	1623	1,950	1,698
Europeans ..	909	907	913	947	904	909	8,455	8,000	8,361	9474	9,643	9,000
Indian Christians ..	262	301	172	212	312	111	265	309	101	116	186	45
JAIN												
...	356	569	70	...	...	...	195	517	463	...	...	...
JEW												
...	278	450	176	197	815	86	368	64	207	232	535	149
ANIMIST												
Kadar ..	7	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan ..	11	20	...	0.4	...	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

Class of Institution	1921		1911		1901		1891 †		
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Second Grade Colleges...	2	438	1	182	1	57	Second Grade College	1	455
High Schools ...	28	2,574	13	1,246	8	804	High School	1	373
Lower Secondary Schools	61	6,781	21	2,646	19	1,696	Anglo-Vernacular		
Primary Schools ...	1,026	79,381	966	46,550	875	29,139	schools	26	2,062
Special Schools, such							Vernacular Schools	76	4,683
na, Technical and							Palace Schools	2	25
Industrial Schools ...	21	1,041	11	698	235	7,904	Hebrew School	1	37
Total ...	1,138	90,215	1,015	51,322	1,289	39,600		107	7,635

* Includes schools where the Koran, music, etc., are taught.

† Classification of schools was different in 1891.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Main results of University examinations.

Examination	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Entrance Examination	532	234	378	109	183	41	27	16
P. A. or Intermediate Examination ...	156	80	55	27	17	11	18	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.

Language	Class of newspaper (daily, weekly, etc.)	1921		1911		1901		1891	
		No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malayalam ...	Weekly ...	7	5,850	3	2,675	...	...	...	...
English ...	Do. ...	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular ...	Do. ...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam ...	Bi-monthly ...	...	...	1	280	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Monthly ...	10	4,875	7	5,200	...	...	...	...
Do. and Sanskrit ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...
Do. Latin and English ...	Do. ...	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
English and Latin ...	Do. ...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin ...	Do. ...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam ...	Once in two months ...	...	...	1	320	...	...	...	...
English ...	Quarterly ...	1	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		23	14,475	15	9,075	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IX.

LANGUAGE.

69 Languages spoken in the State are recorded in Imperial Table X, while the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter exhibit the main facts in proportional and condensed forms. 20 languages spoken in Cochin have been recorded at the present Census. The number of speakers of each language counts from '0002 per cent. to '002 per cent. of the total population. These are arranged under three main groups, viz , A—Vernaculars of India; B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries; and C—European languages. Vernaculars of India are sub-divided into Vernacular of the State and Vernaculars foreign to the State. The Provincial Table Appendix IV shows the languages spoken by the population in different Taluks.

70. Malayalam is the language of the country and the official language of the State, though the major portion of the official correspondence is now carried on in English. It is spoken by 882,822 persons, or over 96 per cent. of the people. The Malayalam spoken by Pulayas and Parayas differ considerably from that spoken by other Malayalam speaking people; but the difference is not so great as to make it a separate dialect. Malayalam is the mother tongue of 89'6 per cent. of the people in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, 92'1 per cent. in Cranganur, 96'5 per cent. in Mukundapuram and Trichur, 94 per cent. in Talapilli and 57'8 per cent. in Chittur. As Malayalam is the medium for imparting elementary education in the State, many people who have returned vernaculars foreign to the State as their household language are literate in Malayalam and not in the language which they have returned as their mother tongue. This is particularly noticeable among those who have returned Tamil and Konkani as their parent tongue

71. Tamil is the mother tongue of 57,574 persons or 5'9 per cent. of the population, and is the most widely prevalent language in the State next to Malayalam. The majority of those who have returned Tamil as their mother tongue live in the Chittur Taluk. The Tamil speaking people in the remaining Taluks together comes to only 3 per cent. As in the case of Malayalam, Tamil spoken by goldsmiths and chetties differs perceptibly from the Tamil spoken by Brahmans. The former is only an incongruous mixture of Malayalam words with Tamil verbal inflections.

72. Hindustani is returned by 2,341 persons who are Musalmans, Telugu by 8,901, Gujarati by 1,342 and Marathi by 3,013 who are Konkani Brahmans. The language spoken by the majority of Konkani Brahmans is only a dialect of Marathi called Konkani. This dialect is spoken by 17,604 persons including Kudumi Chetties.

73. 580 persons or '06 per cent. of the total population have returned non-Indian languages as their mother tongue and 7 such languages have been recorded. The number of persons who have returned "English" as their mother tongue has fallen from 412 in 1911 to 324 in 1921, while the Portuguese speaking people have fallen down from 237

to 50. The fall in the number of English speaking people is due to the reduction in the strength of Anglo-Indians who number only 2,182 as against 2,446 in 1911.

74. A certain amount of literary activity is going on in the State, but progress has hitherto been slow. Public service and practice of law demand English educated men; so also commerce and industry. Rich literature in vernaculars has therefore very little attraction for the public. It is not even the accepted medium of higher education and it would be no wonder if at the next Census an Indian gentleman with his english-educated wife returns "English" as the language ordinarily spoken in the house. Correct statistics of literary production are not available as there is no provision in the State for registration of books. The introduction of such a Regulation in the State is now engaging the attention of the Government, and a draft Regulation has been published for public criticism.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by Language.

Family	Group	Language	Dialect	Total number of speakers		Number per mille of the population of the State
				1921	1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indo-European (Aryan sub-family)	Southern	LANGUAGES OF INDIA.				
		Marathi	...	3,013	1,061	3
			{ Marathi	8	11	...
			{ Goanese	17,604	21,153	18
	Western	Gujarati	...	1,342	1,060	1
			{ Gujarati	622	352	1
			{ Kachchi	46	121	...
			{ Hindi	2	13	...
		Western Hindi	...	2,341	2,234	2
			{ Urdu			
			{ Hindustani			
		Canarese	...	3,772	4,152	4
Dravidian		Malayalam	...	882,822	820,199	902
		Tamil	...	57,574	55,231	59
		Telugu	...	8,901	11,224	9
		Tulu	...	453	546	...
		LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.				
	Roman	{ Portuguese	...	50	237	...
		{ Spanish	...	9	16	...
		{ English	...	324	412	...
Indo-European Semitic	Teutonic	{ Dutch	...	2	...	...
		{ Hebrew	...	50	27	...
	Northern Branch	{ Syriac	...	92	1	...
	Southern Branch	{ Arabic	...	53	111	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the population of each Taluk.

Taluk	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Malayalam	Tamil	Konkan	Telugu	Canarese	Hindustani	Other languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin-Kansyannur ...	8,961	317	492	7	15	18	190
Cranganur ...	9,213	325	454	...	2	1	5
Makundapuram ...	9,649	209	95	23	3	8	18
Trichur ...	9,650	254	16	48	5	13	14
Talapilli ...	9,397	879	...	133	82	6	3
Chittur ...	5,775	3,855	1	530	156	138	15
Mean for the State ...	9,017	583	180	91	38	24	62

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

75. Imperial Tables XII and XII-A give statistics of those afflicted with infirmities of various sorts, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter exhibit the main features in condensed forms. As on previous occasions statistics relating to insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy were recorded; but at the previous Census it was laid down that only those persons who were deaf and dumb from birth were to be shown as deaf-mutes. At the recent Census, under instructions from the Census Commissioner, this limitation was done away with.

Statistics relating to infirmities cannot be free from mistakes partly due to difficulties in accurate diagnosis and partly due to wilful concealment. An ordinary Enumerator can understand insanity in the violent form of mental derangement, or insanity properly so-called; but idiocy is very often left out from this class of infirmity. The danger of wilful concealment is greatest in the case of leprosy especially when the leper is a member of a respectable family. In the case of children suffering from any of these afflictions the parents may not be willing to recognise or reveal the disease. Enumerators also rather feel delicate to minutely question the parents regarding cases of infirmities in the family. The task of collecting reliable statistics is thus beset with innumerable difficulties. The machinery employed for the collection of these statistics is also imperfectly adapted to furnish the required data. The following instructions were issued to Census Supervisors and Enumerators in filling up column "infirmity".

"After the inmates of a family have all been enumerated, the Enumerator should read out the heading of column 16 to the principal man and ask him if there are any persons in his family suffering from any of the infirmities specified therein. If his answer is in the affirmative, the necessary entries should be made against the persons afflicted. If any person be totally blind in both eyes, or both deaf and dumb, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter in this column 'blind', 'deaf-mute', 'insane', or 'leper' as the case may be. Do not enter those who are blind in only one eye, or not both deaf as well as dumb, or have only white leprosy".

76. There is a Leper Asylum in the island called Venduruthy in the Cochin back water of the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk and a Lunatic Asylum in the Trichur Taluk. The locality for the Leper Asylum in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk was found unfit for the purpose and its removal to Trichur is pending the completion of construction of an up-to-date Asylum in an isolated locality in the Trichur Taluk near "Anapara". A Regulation for the compulsory removal of pauper lepers to the Asylum has been passed, but compulsory removal to and detention in the Leper Asylum are not yet enforced. There were 27 lepers at the beginning and 94 lepers at the end of the decade in the Leper Asylum. The number of lunatics at the beginning and end of the decade in the Lunatic Asylum were 15 and 13 respectively.

Among the insanes one Hindu female, one Christian female and one Christian male are blind and two Hindu males and one Christian female are

deaf-mutes. Among the deaf-mutes one Hindu male and two Christian females are blind. One Hindu male who is a deaf-mute is also a leper.

77. The numbers returned as afflicted are shown in the margin, as compared with those returned at the previous four Censuses. The numbers afflicted in every 100,000 of the population at

Numbers and proportion
of afflicted.

Year	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepers
1881 ...	103	225	281	146
1891 ...	218	297	525	350
1901 ...	197	519	686	331
1911 ...	202	831	1,185	461
1921 ...	381	591	1,250	466

each of these Censuses are given in Subsidiary Table I. The most important noticeable feature is the ever-increasing number in each succeeding Census of those who are returned as blind. From 281 in 1881 it has at the last Census reached the figure of 1,250 and of this

number 637 are females and 613 males. Both males and females engage themselves in out-door work in ever-increasing numbers, and thereby expose themselves to heat and glare and dust; this and various other causes must have contributed to the increase in those returned as blind. Exposure to smoke by cooking in ill-ventilated kitchens accounts for increased blindness among females. The increase among insanes must, to an appreciable extent, be due to excessive use of alcohol and the stress and strain of life. The increase under deaf-mutism calls for no special remarks as at the previous Census only those who were deaf-mutes from birth were recorded as such; but as this distinction was now done away with, the increase is only natural. Lepers also are on the increase but the increase is so small that it calls for no remarks.

78. Numerically more insane people are found in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk but Trichur has got more deaf-mutes closely followed by Cochin-Kanayannur. The blind are more numerous in Trichur and Talapilli than in any other Taluk. Out of 466 lepers in the State 255 are in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, of whom 94 are the inmates of the Leper Asylum. This is, of course, a very high figure when compared with the number in each of the other Taluks. Putrified and deleterious food leads to leprosy and a good deal of putrified fish is consumed by the lower classes of people in this Taluk and hence the increase of this infirmity in this locality.

79. Out of 2,586 persons afflicted, 1,431 are males and 1,155 are females. In all except blindness, the males preponderate the females but in blindness the females are slightly in excess of males there being 637 females to 613 males. The figures in the

Infirmities by Age and
Sex.

Number of females to 100 males afflicted.

Insane	...	...	79
Deaf-mute	...	...	85
Blind	...	...	104
Leper	...	...	37
Total	...	...	81

margin show the number of females to one hundred males afflicted. More insane persons are found in the quinquennial age periods of 20—40 after which their number is found steadily on the decrease as ages advance. More deaf-mutes are however found between the age periods of 10—20, and more blind are seen among the age periods of 15—55. In the age periods of 70 and over the afflicted females considerably out-number afflicted males.

80. Table XII-A shows infirmity by selected castes and tribes. As the total of the afflicted is not very great it is not necessary to deal with each and every caste. Out of the 381 persons afflicted with insanity, 110 are Indian Christians, 75 Iluvass and 45 Nayars. Among deaf-mutes also Indian Christians outnumber the other castes. There are 155 deaf-mutes among them. Iluvass come next with 99 and Nayars with 52. Among the blind 282 are Iluvass, 269 Indian Christians and 231 Nayars. 157 Indian

Infirmities by Castes, etc.

Christians, 113 Iluvass and 45 Nayers are lepers. It has to be pointed out that Indian Christians form the majority of the population and that next to them come Iluvass. So these infirmities are usually in proportion to the total population of each community. Among Pulayans there are 46 lepers and 88 blind. The Table presents a variety of features and it is not possible to offer any reasonable explanations for this.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Insane										Deaf-Mute									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cochin State.	44	34	27	32	21	34	30	23	27	13	57	39	77	66	41	47	33	60	43	37
Cochin Kanayan- nur ...	53	40		36	26	41	32		26	17	46	39		58	45	46	41		34	29
Cranganur ...	28	6		43	9	52	18		43	...	23	18		21	9	12	6		29	..
Mukundapuram .	37	23		25	14	23	30		27	2	60	46		95	22	48	31		41	23
Trichur ...	43	44		38	19	30	28		31	17	77	41		70	57	62	32		45	30
Talapilli ...	34	30		27	27	26	31		18	23	49	45		59	53	41	35		63	67
Chittur ...	59	42		31	18	55	20		37	3	65	18		57	39	37	25		42	52
District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Blind										Lepor									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Cochin State.	127	133	113	133	50	128	125	107	105	43	70	73	57	66	27	25	28	25	31	23
Cochin-Kanayan- nur ...	102	106		89	45	78	91		55	36	139	123		106	81	42	43		29	22
Cranganur ...	137	71		113	19	81	24		101	48	68	59		128	9	..	31		22	10
Mukundapuram .	115	119		125	39	125	117		107	83	35	52		74	33	21	27		47	32
Trichur ...	161	183		191	37	169	161		149	40	36	42		28	22	14	19		26	23
Talapilli ...	165	175		177	104	175	196		126	74	66	66		40	30	29	24		29	28
Chittur ...	89	98		114	24	120	102		194	26	15	36		26	9	14	15		30	6

Talukwar figures for 1901 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.

AGE	INSANE							
	Male					Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—5	47	...	...	...	...	119	73	...
5—10	47	64	192	256	1,094	60	73	490
10—15	235	192	273	256	...	119	73	213
15—20	845	513	909	342	...	655	365	592
20—25	939	1,090	1,182	506	3,504	833	1,022	852
25—30	1,033	1,538	1,182	1,453	...	1,131	511	1,276
30—35	1,502	1,218	1,454	1,831	...	952	1,605	1,276
35—40	1,549	1,781	1,192	1,111	...	1,369	584	937
40—45	986	1,218	1,001	1,453	5,812	1,071	1,460	1,489
45—50	657	769	964	...	...	1,369	1,387	532
50—55	798	513	737	1,197	...	714	949	745
55—60	517	385	727	...	...	417	657	213
60 and over	845	769	727	694	...	1,191	1,241	1,489
Not stated	...	...	...	769	...	...	...	...
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

AGE	INSANE—(cont)		DEAF-MUTE					
	Female—(cont)		Male					Female
	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—5	...	...	366	281	160	167	...	173
5—10	208	769	1,392	1,011	1,090	1,000	2,000	909
10—15	208	...	1,429	1,461	1,442	917	...	1,428
15—20	417	...	1,502	1,573	1,250	1,458	...	1,299
20—25	1,042	3,590	1,245	899	1,282	1,083	3,230	1,256
25—30	1,042	...	1,026	1,461	1,058	876	...	1,428
30—35	1,771	...	916	790	897	1,042	...	1,169
35—40	1,354	...	659	674	705	708	...	390
40—45	1,771	5,641	513	562	885	1,042	4,720	649
45—50	...	...	366	449	417	...	...	346
50—55	1,354	...	366	281	449	833	...	433
55—60	...	...	147	225	288	...	...	150
60 and over	833	...	73	393	557	875	...	390
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

AGE	DEAF-MUTE—(cont)				BLIND			
	Female—(cont)				Male			
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0—5	457	244	197	...	261	216	197	124
5—10	654	1,097	956	2,182	555	640	483	600
10—15	1,111	1,219	764	...	734	690	592	787
15—20	1,428	1,504	1,783	...	816	673	724	663
20—25	1,438	782	1,083	3,545	620	476	614	973
25—30	1,438	1,098	1,210	...	571	755	768	1,085
30—35	784	1,220	701	...	526	805	855	849
35—40	588	569	637	...	685	903	680	849
40—45	523	691	956	4,273	751	755	724	1,387
45—50	458	406	...	...	636	427	789	...
50—55	523	366	573	...	701	772	1,009	1,077
55—60	65	...	...	...	620	608	526	...
60 and over	523	854	1,210	...	2,724	2,250	2,040	1,656
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(cont.)

Distribution of the infirm by Age per 1,000 of each sex, 1881-1921.

AGE	BLIND—(cont)						LEPERS	
	Male —(cont)	Female					Male	
		1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0—5 ...	1,776	188	243	206	168	2,247	29	...
5—10 ...		393	382	549	368		59	30
10—15 ...		267	434	428	653		618	211
15—20 ...		487	573	549	684		618	753
20—25 ...	3,619	518	607	447	570	3,334	912	964
25—30 ...		597	781	709	790		1,118	760
30—35 ...		706	729	664	695		1,147	1,144
35—40 ...		675	660	801	789		824	1,235
40—45 ...	4,605	879	851	824	947	4,419	1,533	1,265
45—50 ...		550	578	649	...		755	934
50—55 ...		863	955	778	1,891		1,029	964
55—60 ...		659	642	686	...		647	704
60 and over ...		3,218	2,500	2,171	2,605		676	842
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

AGE	LEPERS—(cont)							
	Male—(cont.)				Female			
	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	24	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
0—5 ...	43	43	1,250	...	77	97	90	1,765
5—10 ...	173	42		159	155	288	90	
10—15 ...	303	377		317	543	389	451	
15—20 ...	606	335		714	542	971	291	
20—25 ...	433	711	4,000	1,349	608	1,262	541	2,941
25—30 ...	1,429	1,088		873	1,065	1,252	1,171	
30—35 ...	952	1,225		1,508	1,395	777	1,171	
35—40 ...	1,082	1,171		873	1,474	680	11	
40—45 ...	1,212	2,385	4,750	794	1,085	474	2,343	5,294
45—50 ...	953	...		1,032	698	435	90	
50—55 ...	779	1,297		714	698	1,069	991	
55—60 ...	909	...		556	699	681	...	
60 and over ...	1,126	1,297		1,111	852	1,163	1,261	
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

NOTE.—The figures for 1881 are available for the three age-periods of 0—15, 15—20 and 20 and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

AGE	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES			
	Insane		Deaf-mute		Blind		Lepers		Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepers
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
0—5 ...	2	3	15	6	24	18	2	...	2000	400	750	...
5—10 ...	1	2	56	32	50	38	3	3	1000	553	735	1000
10—15 ...	8	3	61	54	71	28	33	7	400	346	378	190
15—20 ...	39	23	88	63	108	66	45	19	611	373	620	129
20—25 ...	49	29	83	61	93	65	75	36	700	393	668	549
25—30 ...	58	44	74	76	93	87	101	25	864	177	1055	289
30—35 ...	94	44	78	74	59	123	114	52	500	250	188	188
35—40 ...	103	78	66	39	181	145	67	37	697	500	1044	893
40—45 ...	78	68	52	57	171	213	200	36	557	1071	1217	186
45—50 ...	72	124	51	43	201	189	129	70	1643	800	897	520
50—55 ...	100	67	59	60	252	307	205	60	706	1000	1279	267
55—60 ...	95	67	35	29	330	403	191	67	685	750	1165	318
60 and over ...	93	82	10	37	867	842	119	57	1111	4500	1228	609
All ages ...	44	34	57	47	112	128	70	25	789	846	1039	371

CHAPTER XI.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

81. Imperial Table XIII shows the distribution of the whole population by Caste, Tribe and Race, which have been arranged alphabetically under each Religion, while Provincial Table Appendix III exhibits their distribution by Taluks. Wrong entries either due to ignorance or mis-statement were found in many of the schedules, but as the Enumerators had been directed to show the name of the caste sub-division below the caste name, it was possible, in the Tabulation Office, to correct a major portion of the mistakes committed during enumeration. The whole of this subject has been fully dealt with by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur L.K. Anantha Krishna Iyer Ayl., the late Curator of the State Museum, in "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" and a detailed handling of the subject in the Report is therefore deemed unnecessary. The sixtyfour castes of Malabar are comprised in the four-fold caste system or "*Chathur Varnyam*" of the Hindus; and to attempt to trace the history and origin of all these castes is to attempt the impossible. The origin of most, if not all, of these castes is more or less involved in mysteries and traditions, and authentic information is not available, though ethnographic enquiry has been gone into. A glossary of different castes found in the Table is, however, appended at the end of the Chapter.

82. Social precedence, caste rules and restrictions and caste Government as they once existed or still exist have been dealt with in the previous Census Reports. The caste system continues to reign over the Hindu community as well as among other communities in the State though its rigours are considerably on the decline on account of the altered political and social conditions. The pressure upon the means of subsistence and the high cost of living, the inadequacy of wages in traditional and hereditary occupations, the unprofitable nature of village industries and consequent migration to urban areas and the present system of education in public institutions are all paving the way for the fusion of different castes or at least to account for the present tottering condition of the old social and religious practices and observances. The caste system is slowly but steadily made into the class system of the west. The change is perceptible in towns and it is gradually permeating among the people in rural parts also. Caste tribunals have ceased to exist and if it exists anywhere its decisions are not respected. His Highness the Maharaja is the final authority in all religious questions among Namboodiris and Malayali Kshatriyas and Sudras in the State.

83. The Subsidiary Table II gives the strength and variation since the last Census of the various castes. The castes with the greatest strength are Indian Christians (260,847); next come Iluvans with a strength of 224,008; Nayers come third, their strength being 131,054. In point of numerical strength (53,423) the Polayans take the fourth place. The Musalmans (Jonakas) and Tamil Brahmins come next with 50,018 and 21,836 respectively. While the Hindus as a whole have increased by 5 per cent. during the decade, some of the castes show decrease in their strength. It is not easy to offer explanation for this variation. It is probably due to ignorance on the part of these people to differentiate their caste names and probably to the

abnormal conditions which prevailed during the latter part of the decade which operated as a severe check to the natural growth of population. Consequent on the representations made by the community, the term "Eluttassan" has been substituted this time for "Kadupattan" of the last Census, with the approval of the Government.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations.

Group and Caste.	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
LAND HOLDERS (136)	132,657	BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS (2)	2,393	TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS (215)	223,406
Kahatriya Malayali	1,232				
Do. Others	401	Kaniyan	2,393	Iluvai	223,405
Nayara	131,054			Shanan	1
CULTIVATORS (90)	87,687	MUSICIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS, MIMICS AND JUGGLERS (9)	2,642	OIL PRESSERS	463
Agamudaiyan	81			Chakkan	463
Kavundan	6,354	Panan	2,642	LEATHER WORKERS (1)	787
Parayan	7,145				
Parayan, Tamil	90	TRADERS AND PEDLARS (11)	10,786	Chakkiliyan	493
Muttiriyar	7			Tolkollan	349
Pulayan	69,423	Baniva	336		
Vallalan	4,587	Ihattiya	31		
		Chetti	9,168	EARTH, SALT, ETC., WORKERS AND QUARRIERS (19)	17,634
LABOURERS (11)	10,323	Komatti	1		
		Kavara	260	Eluttasau	15,197
Kudumi Chetti	10,028	Vauiyan	995	Oranaikan	2,437
FOREST AND HILL TRIBES	368	BARBERS (4)	4,217	OTHERS (352)	344,871
Kadan	274	Arbattan	1,082	Dasi	270
Malayan	94	Velakkattalavan	3,195	Idaiyan	209
FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALKKE-BEARERS, ETC. (24)	23,686	WASHERMEN (12)	11,617	Kakkalan	508
				Kammalan, Tamil	901
Arayan	5,580	Vannan	2,038	Kavutiyar	603
Kanakkan	2,424	Velan	6,232		
Mukkuvan	89	Velutudan	3,347		
Pondan	66	WEAVERS (7)	7,178	Kurukkal	109
Vatun	9,507	Chaliyan	2,003	Manayar	6
Valluvan	30	Devangan	370	Mudaliyar	687
		Kakkolan	4,805	Saidu	640
HUNTERS AND FOWLERS (5)	4,759	CARPENTERS (19)	18,555	Nambidi	392
Vettuvan	4,759	Marasari	18,555	Nanjanattu Pillai	136
PRIESTS AND DEVOTEES (41)	40,368	MASONS (4)	3,571	Pullavan	114
				Samantan	59
Embran	917	Kallasari	2,436	Sudra unspecified	362
Gouda Brahman	1,660	Kallan	1,135	Tanakan	800
Konkan Brahman	8,060	POTTERS (1)	3,442		
Elayad	830			Tottiyar	58
Muttal	179	Kusavan	2,442	Valukan	657
Nambudiri	5,427	BLACKSMITHS (8)	8,029	Vaiayan	886
Tamil Brahman	21,886			Valachetti	37
Other Brahmans	1,489	Kollan	8,029	Vilkump	1,005
TEMPLE SERVANTS (8)	8,079	GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS (7)	6,901	Anglo Indian	2,182
				European	66
Adikol	23	Tattan	5,602	Indian Christian	260,317
Chakkivar	71	Panditallan	1,299	Jonakan	58,018
Chakkivar Nambiyar	51	BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS (1)	1,066	Kachchi	73
Chengazhi Nambiyar	945				
Kallattu Kurup	151	Kannu	120	Pathan	1,165
		Moosari	946	Kavuttan	6,544
Marar	1,447	CONFECTIONERS AND GRAIN PARCHEERS (4)	3,560	Saiyed	199
Nambiyassan	592			Sheik	2,005
Pisharodi	1,224	Pandayan	3,560	Black Jew	1,014
Putaval	891				
Thiyattundi	60			White Jew	153
Variyar	2,000			Jain	101
				Others	65,66

NOTE —The number given within brackets in brackets is the proportion per mille to the total population of the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE —					NET VARIATION	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1861—1921		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
HINDU.	646,132	616,708	551,255	501,544	429,324	+ 4.9	+ 11.0	+ 10.6	+ 1.68	+	+ 216,508	+
Antulavasi	8,079	7,804	7,483	7,143	...	+ 3.5	+ 4.3	+ 4.7	...	+	930	+
Variyar	2,600	2,556	2,209	2,011	...	+ 1.7	+ 15.7	+ 0.8	...	+	689	+
Arayan	5,580	4,766	4,081	3,093	...	+ 17.1	+ 16.8	+ 31.9	...	+	2,457	+
Brāhman	40,368	35,532	31,244	26,283	22,110	+ 13.6	+ 13.7	+ 19.1	+ 18.6	+	16,224	+
Konkanī Brāhman	8,080	8,522	7,250	6,086	7,277	- 5.2	+ 17.6	+ 19.1	- 16.9	+	833	+
Malayālī do	6,436	6,617	6,407	5,982	5,003	- 2.7	+ 3.9	+ 7.1	+ 19.4	+	1,433	+
Nambūdiri do	5,427	6,520	5,200	5,001	4,266	- 1.7	+ 4.3	+ 5.7	+ 17.6	+	1,171	+
Tamil Brāhman	21,836	18,928	16,017	12,901	10,577	+ 15.4	+ 18.1	+ 31.2	+ 15.3	+	11,250	+
Chaliyan	2,093	1,693	1,603	1,586	...	+ 18.3	+ 6.3	+ 1.4	...	+	417	+
Chetti	9,163	4,606	5,145	10,060	...	+ 98.9	- 10.4	- 48.8	...	+	897	+
Elottasnan	15,197	14,323	13,063	11,796	...	+ 6.1	+ 9.6	+ 10.7	...	+	3,101	+
Huyan	224,008	208,453	185,404	169,972	...	+ 7.5	+ 19.4	+ 9.1	...	+	21,080	+
Kalkolan	4,805	4,121	3,616	3,645	...	+ 16.6	+ 13.9	+ 8	...	+	1,160	+
Kammān	35,917	31,668	29,809	26,560	...	+ 3.9	+ 15.9	+ 10.5	...	+	8,061	+
Kallasari	2,436	8,101	2,326	1,210	...	- 21.4	+ 32.2	+ 92.3	...	+	1,290	+
Kollan	8,029	7,156	6,407	6,545	...	+ 12.2	+ 11.7	+ 9.1	...	+	1,484	+
Marawari	18,555	17,779	15,633	14,689	...	+ 4.4	+ 11.4	+ 6.9	...	+	1,017	+
Tattan	5,602	4,909	3,654	3,179	...	+ 30.0	+ 21.2	+ 11.7	...	+	2,423	+
Kaukkān	8,424	7,527	5,917	9,926	...	+ 11.9	+ 27.2	+ 40.3	...	+	1,202	+
Kanlyan	2,593	3,344	2,647	2,622	...	- 26.2	+ 47.4	+ 0.9	...	-	129	-
Kavundan	6,354	1,095	...	...	...	+ 480.3	...	...	...	+	6,267	+
Kabatriya	1,649	1,594	1,639	1,218	740	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	+ 26.3	+ 61.6	+	909	+
Kabatriya Malayālī	1,232	1,015	892	803	...	+ 21.4	+ 13.8	+ 11.0	...	+	439	+
Kudumi Chetti	10,328	12,871	10,843	10,158	...	- 16.5	+ 14.1	+ 6.7	...	+	170	+
Kuivan	3,442	3,657	3,231	2,168	...	- 3.2	+ 10.0	+ 4.9	...	+	1,274	+
Nagar	131,054	121,206	111,837	101,691	...	+ 8.1	+ 8.3	+ 9.9	...	+	19,863	+
Ota Nalkan (Oide)	2,437	2,815	2,066	2,719	...	- 13.4	+ 36.2	+ 2.4	...	+	271	+
Panan	2,642	2,903	2,761	2,398	...	- 9.0	+ 4.3	+ 16.9	...	+	344	+
Pandaran	3,560	2,715	2,785	2,941	...	- 4.2	+ 36.8	+ 3.7	...	+	719	+
Parayan	7,145	8,810	8,841	6,246	...	- 14.3	+ 6.6	+ 41.5	...	+	200	+

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(cont.)

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE—					NET VARIATION	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1901		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Palayan	69,423	72,767	69,840	51,251	...	4'6	21'6	16'7	...	...	+	18,172
Vallan	9,507	7,827	7,664	6,167	...	21'5	3'4	22'8	...	...	+	3,350
Vannan	2,038	97	442	...	...	2,001'0	78'1	...	...	...	+	1,696
Velakkattalayan	3,185	3,271	2,761	2,297	...	2'6	19'4	20'1	...	...	+	566
Vellu	6,232	9,322	8,249	7,684	...	33'1	13'1	16'3	...	...	+	562
Vellalan	4,587	6,014	8,212	2,668	...	24'1	26'6	187'3	...	...	+	1,779
Veduttedan	3,347	3,391	3,152	2,989	...	1'0	7'2	5'4	...	...	+	368
Vettuvan	4,759	5,261	6,349	747	...	9'5	17'1	749'9	...	...	+	4,012
MUSALMAN	68,717	63,822	64,492	46,389	33,344	7'7	17'1	17'4	+	39'1	+	35,373
Jonakan	56,018	51,469	43,604	36,393	...	9'0	18'0	19'8	...	...	+	19,625
Ravuthian	6,544	8,490	8,100	6,496	...	22'4	3'3	25'8	...	...	+	58
Sholk	2,095	416	317	273	...	403'6	31'2	16'1	...	...	+	1,522
CHRISTIAN	262,595	233,092	198,269	173,631	126,861	12'7	17'5	14'0	+	27'4	+	126,291
Anglo-Indian	2,182	2,446	4,033	270	346	10'8	39'3	1,393'7	+	21'9	+	18,365
European	66	76	55	98	23	13'2	38'1	44'7	+	65'2	+	43
Indian Christian	260,547	230,568	194,151	173,523	135,992	12'9	18'7	11'8	+	27'6	+	124,365
JAIN	101	129	5	...	...	21'7	2,480'0	...	...	...	+	96
JEW	1,167	1,176	1,137	1,142	1,249	7	3'3	0'4	...	...	...	92
Black Jew	1,014	983	957	...	...	3'2	2'7	...	...	...	+	57
White Jew	153	194	180	...	...	20'3	6'6	...	...	...	...	47
ANIMIST	368	4,177	3,897	4,027	...	91'2	7'1	3'2	...	...	...	3,659

Note.—Net variation in periods 1891—1931 has been given in all cases wherever available, while in the case of Black Jews, white Jews, Jains and Vaishnav the figures indicate the net variation in the period 1901—1921 and of Kavundan in the period 1911—1921, those for the rest being in the period 1891—1921.

Glossary of Castes, Tribes and Races.

(THOSE INCLUDED IN TABLE XIII.)

Note.—The figures put after each name represent the strength of the caste.

ADIKAI (23).—Originally a class of Brahmans deputed to perform religious rites in Bhadrakali temples. They therefore lost their original status and now do various temple services. They follow the Makkattayam system of inheritance and their women are called Adiyannas.

AGAMUDAIYAN (81).—A certain cultivating class found in the easternmost villages of the Chittur Taluk. Their mother tongue is Tamil.

AMBALAVASI (8,079).—Literally means one who lives in temples. Their hereditary occupation is temple service. They are supposed to be degraded Brahmans and the word is a generic name for a number of castes who are temple servants.

AMBATTAN (1032).—Tamil barbers.

ANGLO-INDIAN (2,182).—Official name given to Europeans of mixed Indian descent. They were originally called Eurasians.

ARAYAN (5,580).—These are finer ones like Valans.

BANIYA (336).—Vaisya immigrants from Bombay.

BILATIYA (31).—Another trading caste from Bombay.

BLACK JEW (1,014).—One of the two divisions of Jews.

BORA (19).—Musalmans converted from Bombay. They are the only Shiyas found in Cochin.

CHAKKAN (463).—One who drives an oil mill called "Chasku". They are also called Vaniyans.

BRAHMAN (40,368).—One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided.

CHAKKILIYAN (438).—Leather workers of the Telugu caste.

CHAKKIYAR (71).—These are the offspring of adulterous Nambudiri women born after the commencement of their guilt but before discovery and expulsion from caste. Boys so born and invested with the sacred thread become Chakkiyars and those not invested with sacred thread become Chakkiyar Nambiyars. Their profession is to narrate religious stories in temples and Chakkiyar Nambiyars keep time during such recitals. The women of Chakkiyars are called Illodammas and of the latter Nangiyars.

CHAKKIYAR NAMBIYAR (51).—Vide above.

CHALIYAN (2,003).—Cotton weaver.

CHANGAZHI NAMBIYAR (945).—A class of Ambalavasis.

CHETTI (9,163).—This is a titular or occupational term meaning trader.

CHUNNAMBOTTAN (3).—A Telugu caste people who deal in chunnam.

DASI (270).—Devadasis attached to Konkani temples recruited from Konkani Sudras.

DEVANGAN (370).—These are generally known as Chetans mostly found in Chittur Taluk and the eastern part of the Talapilli Taluk. Their agnomen is Chetti.

ELAYAD (830).—A class of Malayali Brahmans who suffered degradation either for officiating at the funeral rites of the Nayars or for their having freely partaken of the food served at the anniversaries of Nayars. Their women are called Elormas.

EMBRAN (217).—Tulu Brahman immigrants from South Canara. They are employed as priests in Temples.

ELUTTASSAN (15,197).—This was originally a title given to the learned among Kadupattans. All Kadupattans now assume this title and discard the old name by which they were called. Their occupation was to teach the Sudras. They were Brahmans originally; according to one story they were the residents of Katu Gramam in Chola country. They were gained over to Buddhism and were banished by Chola kings. After considerable hardship they reached Malabar; but Valia Tamburatti of Ambadi Kovilakam, though gave them shelter, decided they had lost their status, hence they were called Kadupattars being the Pattars (Brahmans) of Katu Gramam. Another story while admitting the Brahmin origin of these people says that they lost their status for having eaten Kadu—a kind of fish.

GAVUDA (1,660).—A class of Brahman mendicants.

HANAVI (155).—A Musalman sect.

IDAIYAN (209).—A shepherd caste from Tamil country.

ILUVAN (224,008).—These are called Chogans in Cochin and correspond to Shanans in Tamil Districts. Some of them follow Makkattayam while the rest follow Marumakkattayam law.

of succession. Their headman is called Thandan appointed by His Highness the Maharaja. The Iluvans are supposed to be immigrants from Ceylon.

JONAKAN (56,018).—These are also called Mappilas. These are Musalmans speaking Malayalam. They are descendants of the offspring of mixed union or converts from Hindus. They are all Sunnis.

KACHCHI (73).—A class of Musalmans commonly known as Kachi-Memons.

KADAN (274).—A hill tribe in Nelliampatis and Parambikolam. They may more appropriately be called Vedans.

KAIKOLAN (4,805).—Hereditary Tamil weaver found in Chittur and Talapilli Taluks.

KAKKALAN (508).—A gipsy tribe whose females are professional beggars. The majority of males are mat-makers; and the rest are jugglers and snake-charmers. They are also called Kuravans.

KALLAN (1,135).—A worker in granite.

KALLAR (3).—A Tamil caste meaning a thief.

KALLASARI (2,436).—A mason.

KALLATTU KURUP (151).—A division of Ambalavasis.

KAMMALAN (35,917).—A generic name for the artisan class. They are all still engaged in their hereditary occupations.

KANAKKAN (8,424).—A class of fishermen and boatmen.

KANIAN OR KANISAN (2,393).—Professional village astrologers.

KANNADIYAN (56).—Shepherds and cattle breeders of Canarese caste.

KANNAN (120).—These are Tamil Kammalans.

KAVARA (260).—Professional basket-makers belonging to Telugu caste.

KAVUNDAN (6,354).—A division of Kongu Vellalans found in Chittur Taluk.

KAVUTIYAN (603).—The priests of Iluvans but inferior in status to Iluvans.

KOLLAN (8,029).—Hereditary blacksmiths known also by the name of Karuvans.

KOMATTI (1).—A Telugu trading class.

KONKANI BRAHMAN (8,080).—A branch of Saraswat sub-division of Pancha Gaudas. They speak Konkani dialect of Mahratti. They are immigrants from Konkan.

KSHATRIYA (1,649).—One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided. They are grouped under four classes, Malayali, Rajput, Raju and others. The first are known as either Thampurans, Tampans or Tirumulpads. The Thampurans are members of the Ruling family, while Tampans are those who lost their political power. The rest are Tirumulpads. Their women are called Tampurattis, Tampattis, and Nambashtaris respectively. Their priests are Nambudiris.

KUDUMI CHETTY (10,323).—These are Konkani Sudras and Konkani Brahmans officiate as their priests.

KURUKKAL (109).—A sub-division of Nayars.

KURUP (903).—A division among Nayars and also a sub-caste of Kammalans. The latter are the priests as well as barbers of Kammalans.

KUSAVAN (3,442).—Potters.

MARATHA (76).—A tribe speaking Mahratti.

MALAYALI BRAHMAN (6,436).—Elayad, Muttad and Nambudiri.

MALAYAN (94).—A hill tribe.

MANAYAR (5).—A sub-division of Nayars consisting originally of 24 families and therefore known as Irupattinalu Manayar.

MARAR (1,447).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple musicians.

MARASARI (18,555).—Carpenter by occupation. They are a class of Kammalans.

MUDALIYAR (687).—A section of Vellalans.

MUKKUVAN (89).—A caste of fishermen. They are immigrants from Ceylon and are found chiefly on the sea-coast.

MUSARI (946).—Bell-metal worker, a division of Kammalans.

IC MUTTAD (179).—Malayali Brahmans who suffered social degradation the cause of which is differently told in different parts. Their women are called Manayammas who are ghoshas like the Nambudiri women.

MUTTIRIYAN (7).—A Tamil caste of cultivators and village watchmen.

NAMBIDI (362).—A caste between Nambudiris and Nayars. They wear the sacred thread and are said to be the descendants of certain Brahmans who were degraded for assassinating one of the Perumals. It is also the title of some Nayar aristocrats.

NAMBIDY KURUP (25).—See Nambiyassan below.

NAMBYASSAN (592).—A class of Ambalavasis. They are also called Nambiyar and Unni. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis. They wear the sacred thread. They are supposed to have been brought to Malabar by Parasurama from outside along with certain Brahmans.

NAMBUDIRI (5,427).—The Brahmans of Kerala. Their women are ghoshas and are called Antarjanams or Akattaminars. Only the eldest son among Nambudiris generally marry though there is no objection for all male members to marry into their own castes. The rich and learned and influential among them are called Nambudiripada.

NANJANATTU PILLAI (136).—These are Tamil Vellalas long domiciled in the country. The males wear Malayali dress while their women dress more like Vellala women. This peculiarity can be observed in their marriage system also which is partly Tamil and partly Malayali.

NAYAR (131,054).—The military class of old. There are many sub-castes among them, too numerous to be mentioned here. These distinctions are, however, rapidly dying out. Similarly there are various titles also among them, either conferred or assumed. The middle class usually assume the title of "Menon" but "Nayar" is generally affixed to the name of the poor or illiterate.

NAYADI (119).—An animistic tribe living in the outskirts of the jungles. They are the dirtiest people in the State and even Pulayns and Parayns are polluted by their approach.

ODIYA (89).—An Uriya speaking race.

OTTA NAIKAN OR ODDE (2,437).—These are tank diggers and earth workers. They are said to be the descendants of those who accompanied Tipu Sultan during his invasion of Malabar and subsequently settled down here.

PANAN (2,642).—A caste whose hereditary occupation is sorcery and exorcism. They have lost much of their so-called power in this direction and are now following the peaceful occupation of agriculture and umbrella-making.

PANDARAN (3,660).—Tamil priests and beggars. Most of them who are long domiciled here make "Pappadams" thin crisp cakes and are neither priests nor beggars. These men speak Malayalam.

PANDITATTAN (1,299).—Tamil goldsmiths.

PARAYAN (67).—Chunnam manufacturer.

PARAYAN (7,145).—These are the lowest people in the social scale. They are chiefly engaged as agricultural coolies though many among them make articles of bamboo and cadjan umbrellas.

PATHAN (1,165).—These are Musalmans of Afghan descent.

PISHARODI (1,225).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple servants. Tradition says that they are children of a Sanyasi by a Brahman female whom he took as his wife. Another version says that a Brahman novice who, when about to be ordained a sanyasi, ran away as he did not like to take up that life and the children born to him afterwards were called Pisharodis.

PONDAN (56).—A sub-caste of Idaiyan. They are palanquin bearers of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

PULAYAN (69,423).—These are field labourers who were originally slaves. They are also called Cherumas.

PULUVAN (114).—A set of professional beggars.

PUDUVAL (891).—A division of Ambalavasis.

RAJAPUT (16).—A Kshatriya caste from upper India.

RAVUTTAN (6,544).—Musalsman immigrants from the east coast.

REDDI (11).—A cultivating caste of the Telugu country. They are also known as Kappus.

SAIYID (139).—The highest sect of Musalmans.

SAMANTAN (59).—Nayar aristocrats who consider themselves to be superior to the ordinary Nayars in caste. Tradition says that they were originally Kshatriyas and being afraid of Parasurama, the destroyer of Kshatriyas, they renounced their caste observances and migrated to other countries. Subsequently they visited Malabar and requested Cherman Perumal to restore them their Kshatriya status. Cherman Perumal then classed these people as Samantas. Some say these are the offsprings of Nayar females with Kshatriya males.

SHABI (1,140).—A Musalsman sect.

SHANAN (1).—A Tamil toddy drawing caste.

SHEIK (2,095).—A Musalman tribe.

TAMIL BRAHMAN (21,836).—They are also called Pattars to distinguish them from Nambudiri Brahmans, the Brahmans of Malabar.

TARAKAN (800).—Tamil Sudras who are a trading class. They are found only in the Chittur Taluk. Some of them have begun to take the title of "Menon".

TATTAN (5,602).—Goldsmith. They are a division of Kammalans.

THIYYATTUNNI (80).—A division of Ambalavasis who are to perform ceremonies called Tiyyattam in Bhadrakali Temples. They are also called Tiyyattu Nambiyars. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis.

TOLKOLLAN (349).—Kammalans who work in leather.

TOTTIYAN (58).—A Telugu cultivating caste.

ULLATAN (413).—A hill tribe. They are below Pulayans and Parayans in social scale.

VADUKAN (657).—Balijas and Kapus are often called by this name in Tamil and Malayalam countries. Strictly speaking it is not the name of a caste.

VAISYAN (886).—One of the four Hindu castes. They are mostly Komattis and Baniyas.

VALAN (9,507).—Fishermen and boatmen. Mukkuvans who are a sub-caste of Arayans are the priests of Valans.

VALACHETTI (37).—"Vala" in Malayalam means a bangle, and hence the word means one who sells this article. They belong to the Balija class.

VALLUVAN (30).—They are the priests of Parayans.

VANIYAN (995).—Konkani Vaisyans. They wear the sacred thread. Their priests are called Panditans.

VANNAN (2,038).—Also called Mannan. They are Tamil washermen.

VARIYAR (2,600).—A division of Ambalavasis. Their women are called Varasyars.

VELAKKATTALAVAN (3,185).—Hereditary barbers to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs.

VELAN (6,232).—A class of washermen but inferior in social scale to Veluttedans.

VELLALAN (4,687).—A cultivating Tamil caste.

VELUTTEDAN (3,347).—Hereditary washermen to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs.

VETTUUVAN (4,759).—Agricultural labourers and collectors of forest produce.

VILKURUP (1,005).—Same as Tolkollans; but these were in old days engaged in making bows and arrows. Vil means a bow.

VIRASAIVAN (11).—A sect of Hindu reformers.

WHITE JEWS (153).—One of the two divisions of the local Jews; the other division being Black Jew.

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION.

84. This Chapter is an important one, and the tables will show at a glance how people are enabled to exist and support themselves; but the questions as to occupation or means of livelihood are either incorrectly or carelessly answered. Detailed instructions were issued to Supervisors and Enumerators in the matter of filling up columns relating to "Occupation" and the few mistakes which crept into the schedules were corrected, before sorting, in the Tabulation Office. The arrangement in the table is slightly different from the arrangement at the Census of 1911. The actual number of occupations this time is 191 as against 169 in 1911, and the scope of the information has been widened.

85. The Statistics pertaining to this Chapter are embodied in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI, and the Subsidiary Tables given at the end of the Chapter will show the salient features of these statistics.

86. Occupations are divided into four classes and sub-divided into 12 sub-classes as in 1911. These are again divided into 56 orders as against 55 in 1911. These orders are again sub-divided into 191 groups in all, as against 169 in 1911.

87. Taking the four classes of occupations recorded in Imperial Table XVII, it is seen that the class A (production of raw materials) takes in 52.4 per cent. of the total population; and class B (preparation and supply of material substances) 34.5 per cent. Public administration and liberal arts which form class C take in 6 per cent and the balance, viz., 7.1 per cent. is taken by class D (miscellaneous occupations.) The functional distribution shows that 50.2 per cent. or half of the population are agriculturists including dependents and textiles and dress industries are the occupation of 7.1 per cent. Trade in food stuffs supports 7.2 per cent.

88. Females preponderate in comparatively light and less lucrative works and a few such are given in the margin. There are however several occupations from which women are completely shut out. But this is not a peculiarity confined to the State. Women have begun to share the duties and responsibilities of the stronger sex, and ere long it may be confidently expected that females will be found in all walks of life.

Occupation of females.	Males.	Females.
1. Fibres (coconut &c.) ...	9,120	15,838
2. Rice pounders, huskers & flour grinders ...	939	9,145
3. Washing, cleaning, &c. ...	2,537	3,282
4. Sweepers, scavengers, &c. ...	214	1,568
5. Midwives, vaccinators, nurses, &c. ...	100	166
6. Beggars, vagrants, &c. ...	591	707

89. Agricultural population consists of cultivating and non-cultivating land-lords, cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, agents, or managers &c. of landed estates, farm servants and field labourers and growers of agricultural products. Agriculture is the main stay of the people and out of a total population of 979,080, this profession supports whether as actual workers or dependents, 491,517 persons as against 463,074 in 1911. At the last Census "Agriculture" was held to include orders 1 (a), (b), (d) & (e) whereas in the present Census, it is made to cover only orders 1 (a) & (b). The State is essentially an agricultural country, and the advancement of

industries is more or less bound up with development of agriculture. The increase in the agricultural population during the decade is 6.1 per cent.

90. Out of a total number of 130,052 males and 73,091 females who are agriculturists, 11,676 males and 3,458 females have returned subsidiary occupations. Of these, nearly 2.8 per cent. are cultivating tenants and 1.6 per cent. are field labourers. The figures in the Imperial Table XVIII "Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists" cannot be regarded as a sure basis for general comment as most of these so called subsidiary occupations are not followed throughout the year and add but very little to the scanty income from agriculture.

91. Industrial occupations come under orders 6—18, groups 25—103. Textiles (order 6) have no entries against 7 of the 14 groups into which this order is divided, while out of 50,636 the total strength of the order, 42,173 come under group 50. The making of cocoanut fibre and yarn is a paying industry especially for women and children while engaged in household work. While there were 39,510 persons engaged in this industry in 1911, their number has now increased to 42,173. The dependents under this group has also increased from 15,072 to 17,215. Cotton sizing and weaving, chiefly as a cottage industry, has a strength of 7,287 as against 6,626 in 1911. All these industries, under textiles, together support 5.2 per cent. of the total population.

Out of a total strength of 43,524 under food industries (order 12) 16,920 are rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, while 24,653 are toddy drawers. Under ceramics (order 10) potters and earth pipe makers number 3,302. Order 13, "washing, cleaning and dyeing" supports 9,026 or 47.2 per cent. of the total strength of the order.

92. This sub-class is divided into five orders according as the transport is by air, water, road, rail or postal, telegraph and telephone services. Transport by air has no entries against it and is likely to remain so for years to come. Of the other four means of transport, that by road (order 21) supports 10,971 while that by water maintains 6,901. Transport by rail (order 22) employs 2,189. These are all railway employees or labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, &c. On account of extensive waterways and good metalled roads, the State affords ample facilities for transport by water and road. The development of the Cochin Harbour, when it becomes an accomplished fact, will considerably increase the number supported by "transport by water and road". Post Office, Anchal Office, Telegraph and Telephone services come under "transport" order 23. These maintain 1,068 persons including dependents.

93. On account of its geographical conditions, the State enjoys considerable facilities for trade and commerce. The facilities will be better utilised with the development of the Cochin Harbour

Trade	1921.	1911.	which has been taken in hand. The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport forms 13 per cent. of the total population as against 13.6 per cent. in 1911. Some of the chief articles of trade are given in the margin together with the number of persons supported by their sale in 1921 and 1911.
1. Banks, establishments of etc. dit. &c.	4,031	1,124	
2. Trade in textiles	6,058	5,616	
3. Trade in wood	1,807	1,906	
4. Trade in pottery	389	247	
5. Trade in chemical products	851	844	
6. Hotels, clubs, restaurants, &c.	10,596	9,620	
7. Other trade in food stuffs	51,855	59,573	
8. Trade in building materials	1,753	1,655	
9. Trade in fuel	2,150	2,017	
10. Trade in articles of luxury & those pertaining to letters, art & sciences.	1,951	1,118	

94. The avocations included in this class consists of those engaged in public administration, religion, law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences. Persons who get their means of subsistence, by following these avocations are few. Public administration & liberal arts. All told, their total strength comes to 58,448 or 6 per cent. of the total population. Public administration including army and police has a total strength of 18,504. Religion maintains 9,252; while law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences together maintain 35,692 as against 19,916 in 1911, thereby giving an increase of 79.2 per cent. The strongest of the order is "instruction" which supports 20,067 as against 7,417 in 1911. This large increase is only to be expected where literacy is so very widely prevalent.

95. This class (D) includes persons living principally on their income, domestic service, general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation, inmates of jails, asylums, and almshouses, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes and other unclassified non-productive industries. Miscellaneous. The strength of this class as a whole aggregate 70,141, as against 75,443 in 1911. A portion of this large reduction is under "beggars, vagrants, etc." which is a sign of the State's prosperity and her advancement in civilisation. Of these, 31,948 or nearly half are dependents. Among "labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified" the dependents exceed the actual workers.

96. Imperial Table XIX has not been prepared as there are few cases of mixed occupations in the State.

97. Imperial Table XX shows distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations while Imperial Table XXI gives the occupation of certain selected castes. Occupation by religion and caste. The Hindus form about 66 per cent. of the total population and this increase influences the numerical strength under various occupations; but in respect of chemical products, furniture, transport by water, brokerage, commission and export, trade in textiles and in a few other occupations, the Christians preponderate.

Imperial Table XXI gives information in regard to 45 selected castes and it is interesting to note the marked extent to which traditional occupations are being deviated from. All castes, whatever their traditional occupations may be, scramble for land. Among Brahmans who are to minister to the spiritual needs of the people, only 858 or 94 in one thousand are returned as following their traditional calling. The remaining have taken up agriculture (268), trade in food stuffs (129), public administration (99), law (28), and medicine (10). Nayars who are military and agricultural are mainly cultivating tenants and field labourers. In one thousand 36 are engaged in building industries, 24 in public administration, 7 in law, 6 in medicine, and 23 in domestic service. Indian Christians who are not hampered by religious prejudices are found in almost all walks of life. Of the agricultural population 23.6 per cent. are Christians, while in one thousand actual workers of this community, four are engaged in public administration, ten in instruction and four in medicine. Among Iluvans whose traditional occupation is toddy drawing, 487 in one thousand actual workers follow agriculture, 42 in building industries, two in public administration, one in law, five in medicine and seven in domestic service. Arayans, Chakkans, Kanakkans, Kusavans, Velakkatalavans and Veluttedans appear to have very little departed from their traditional occupations. Coming to industries, Kammalans form 62.6 per cent. of those who work in hides. Of those who work in textiles, Christians form 45 per cent. and Iluvans 25 per cent. Among workers in

wood 29·7 per cent. are Kammalans, 20·4 per cent. Iluvans, 4·7 per cent. Nayars, 11·5 per cent. Parayans and 12·7 per cent. Indian Christians.

98. Group 190 "procurers and prostitutes" is blank. The occupation is, no doubt, a degrading one and the worst of procurers and prostitutes are not likely to admit this occupation as their means of livelihood. It is probably due to this reason that a few prostitutes who can be found in the State have not returned their occupation as such.

99. Notwithstanding deviations from traditional or hereditary occupations the members of such occupations still preponderate them to a certain extent.

100. Imperial Table XXII, parts I to VII and Subsidiary Tables I to VIII at the end of the Chapter embody the result of Industrial Survey conducted along with the Census of the population. There are 109 Industrial concerns in which at least 10 persons are employed. Out of 8,322 hands employed, 6,711 are males and the rest females. Of these, 1,592 males and 96 females are skilled labourers. Among the latter, 11 are either Europeans or Anglo-Indians and the rest Indians. Out of the total number of hands employed, 438 are engaged in supervision and 296 in clerical work; the rest are ordinary labourers. Distributed by age 7,669 are above 14 years of age and 653 are below that age. Of the latter 252 are girls and the rest boys. 38 industrial concerns are managed either by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 27 by Hindus, 32 by Christians, 10 by Musalmans and 2 by others. Mechanical power is used in 44.

PART A.—Occupation—General.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution by occupation.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Employed	Unemployed	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Production of raw materials. ...	5 239	2 181	42	58	140
I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION. ...	5 239	2 181	42	58	140
1. Pasture and agriculture ...	5 097	2 113	41	59	141
2. Fishing and hunting ...	142	68	43	52	110
II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS. ...	...	...	...	100	...
3. Mines ...	...	...	...	100	...
4. Quarries of hard rocks ...	...	...	...	100	...
5. Salt, etc. ...	...	...	...	100	...
B. Preparation and supply of material substances. ...	3 448	1 602	46	54	115
III. INDUSTRY. ...	2 118	1 118	52	48	93
6. Textiles ...	347	306	59	41	69
7. Poles, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	12	5	40	60	132
8. Wood ...	457	212	46	54	115
9. Metals ...	103	52	49	51	104
10. Chemicals ...	43	23	64	36	56
11. Chemical products properly so called and allied substances ...	45	23	49	51	103
12. Food industries ...	445	213	48	52	109
13. Industries of the dress and the toilet ...	191	100	56	44	80
14. Printing industries ...	2	1	53	47	70
15. Rubber industries ...	182	98	51	49	83
16. Construction of means of transport ...	4	2	57	43	73
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electric- ity, motive power, etc.) ...	...	...	61	39	64
18. Miscellaneous and unfinished industries ...	159	65	46	54	116
IV. TRANSPORT ...	216	96	45	55	121
19. Transport by air ...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Do water ...	71	31	42	58	106
21. Do road ...	112	48	13	87	133
22. Do rail ...	22	10	44	56	125
23. Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	11	4	86	14	176
V. TRADE. ...	1 084	...	36	64	176
24. Banks, establishments of credit, ex- change and insurance ...	50	21	41	59	112
25. Brokerage, commission and export... trade in textiles ...	4	2	45	55	110
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	62	26	42	58	133
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	75	2	31	69	145
28. Do wood ...	13	5	85	15	187
29. Do metals ...	3	1	81	19	223
30. Do pottery, bricks and tiles ...	4	2	48	52	107
31. Do chemical products ...	9	3	40	60	151
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	104	16	44	56	128
33. Other trade in food stuffs ...	611	226	37	63	165
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	2	1	47	53	112
35. Do furniture ...	11	3	30	70	236
36. Do building materials ...	18	8	43	57	180
37. Do means of transport ...	9	2	28	72	260
38. Do fuel ...	32	9	43	57	161
39. Do products of luxury and amusement pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	90	6	32	68	218
40. Trade of other sorts ...	156	28	20	80	233
C. Public administration and liberal arts ...	597	216	36	64	177
VI. PUBLIC FORCE. ...	25	10	40	60	160
41. Army ...	10	4	39	61	152
42. Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(cont.)

General distribution by occupation.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPEN- DENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
43. Air force ...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Police ...	15	6	41	59	145
VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. ...	113	35	31	69	224
45. Public administration ...	113	35	31	69	224
VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS. ...	429	171	37	63	169
46. Religion ...	25	41	44	56	129
47. Law ...	31	11	34	66	194
48. Medicine ...	57	21	36	64	179
49. Instruction ...	203	77	37	63	167
50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	71	21	30	70	236
D. Miscellaneous. ...	716	359	50	50	99
IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME. ...	18	6	33	67	206
51. Persons living principally on their income ...	18	6	33	67	206
X. DOMESTIC SERVICE. ...	78	39	50	50	99
52. Domestic service ...	78	39	50	0	99
XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS. ...	507	239	47	53	111
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	507	239	47	53	111
XII. UNPRODUCTIVE. ...	115	75	65	35	53
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals ...	3	3	100	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	14	13	93	7	8
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries. ...	98	59	60	40	66
Total ...	10,000	4,358	44	56	129

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions.

Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State"	Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State"
1	2	1	2
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS ...	524	IV. Transport ...	22
I. Exploitation of animal and vegetation ...	524	V. Trade ...	106
Agriculture ...	501	Trade in food stuffs ...	61
Pasture ...	2	Trade in textiles ...	6
Fishing and hunting ...	16	Other trades ...	41
Others ...	6	C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	60
II. Exploitation of minerals ...	...	VI. Public force ...	2
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES ...	345	VII. Public administration ...	11
III. Industry ...	215	VIII. Profession and liberal arts ...	46
Textile industries ...	51	D. MISCELLANEOUS. ...	71
Wood industries ...	46	IX. Persons living on their income ...	2
Metal industries ...	11	X. Domestic service ...	8
Food industries ...	44	XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	51
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	20	XII. Unproductive ...	11
Other industries ...	43		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Agriculture				Industry (including mines)			
	Population supported by agriculture	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by Industry	Proportion of industrial population per 1000 of district population	Percentage on industrial population of	
			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State	491,517	501	41	59	210,271	215	52	48

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Commerce				Professions				Other occupations			
	Population supported by commerce	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population		Percentage on commercial population of	Population supported by profession	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population		Percentage on professional population of	Population supported by other occupations	Proportion of population who follow other occupations per 1,000 of district population		Percentage on population who follow other occupations of
		Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Cochin State	127,279	180	33	62	44,344	46	37	63	105,069	109	45	52

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

(Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

OCCUPATION			Number per mille who are partially agriculturists (Cochin State)
1			2
A. Production of raw materials			14
I.	Exploitation of animal and vegetation	...	14
	Pasture and agriculture	...	13
	Fishing and hunting	...	20
	Others	...	26
II.	Exploitation of minerals	...	...
B. Preparation and supply of material substances			35
III.	Industry	...	21
	Textile industries	...	13
	Wood industries	...	52
	Metal industries	..	5
	Food industries	...	40
	Industries of dress and the toilet	...	29
IV.	Transport	...	21
V.	Trade	...	47
	Trade in food stuffs	...	56
	Trade in textiles	...	56
	Other trades	...	31
C. Public administration and liberal arts			65
VI.	Public force	...	...
VII.	Public administration	...	86
VIII.	Professions and liberal arts	..	64
D. Miscellaneous.			30
IX.	Persons living principally on their income	...	29
X.	Domestic service	...	10
XI.	Insufficiently described occupations	...	40
XII.	Unproductive	..	11
Total			29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

(Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).)

Land lords (rent receivers)		Cultivators (rent payers)		Farm servants and field labourers	
Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	1703	Total	975	Total	479
Non-cultivating land-owners	26	Non-cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	1
Cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	19	Non-cultivating tenants	1
Non-cultivating tenants	98	Cultivating tenants	...	Cultivating tenants	14
Cultivating tenants	169	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	16	Field labourers	...
Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	28	Farm servants	42	Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc. growers	16
Tea, coffee, rubber, etc. planters	16	Field labourers	29	Wood cutters	18
Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc. growers	201	Tea, coffee, rubber, etc. planters	...	Herdsmen, goat herds, sheep herds, etc.	...
Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	17	Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc. growers	216	Fishing	14
Toddy drawers	36	Wood cutters	4	Sawyers	1
Boat owners, boatmen and townmen	15	Fishing	13	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, etc.	94
Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	2	Sawyers	7	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	...
Bank managers, money lenders etc.	279	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, etc.	2	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	42
Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	3	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	46	Grain parchers	5
Trade in wood (not fire wood)	5	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	43	Toddy drawers	41
Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	31	Grain parchers	1	Washing, cleaning, etc.	3
Fish dealers	70	Toddy drawers	57	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	2
Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	10	Washing, cleaning, etc.	13	Boat owners, boatmen and townmen	4
Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arcanut sellers	108	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	1	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	1
Grain and pulse dealers	8	Boat owners, boat men and townmen	8	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	...
Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	5	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	2	Fish dealers	21
Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	79	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	55	Growers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	2
Sirkar officers	3	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	3	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	1
Village officials and servants other than watchmen	12	Trade in wood (not firewood)	...	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arcanut sellers	2
Priests, ministers, etc.	1	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	21	Grain and pulse dealers	3
Temple, burial or burning ground service	90	Fish dealers	27	Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs	...
Medical practitioners of all kinds	3	Growers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	50	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	3
Professors and teachers of all kinds	8	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	10	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	...
Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	12	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit, and arcanut sellers	69	Temple, burial or burning ground service	1
Other occupations	372	Grain and pulse dealers	37	Medical practitioners of all kinds	...
		Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs	1	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	...
		Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	5	Cooks, water carriers	2
		Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	22	Labourers and workmen (otherwise unspecified)	126
		Sirkar officers	1	Other occupations	60
		Village officials and servants other than watchmen	9		
		Priests, ministers, etc.	2		
		Temple, burial or burning ground service	2		
		Medical practitioners of all kinds	16		
		Professors and teachers of all kinds	19		
		Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	1		
		Labourers and workmen (otherwise unspecified)	49		
		Other occupations	27		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

(Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.)

Group. No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	135,922	74,557	537
	1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE ...	133,810	73,585	552
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	12,089	2,512	208
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	58,273	17,194	295
4	Farm servants ...	800	365	411
7	Field labourers ...	49,886	50,785	1,018
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	992	359	362
	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel—vine, arcanut, etc. growers ...	7,020	1,896	270
9	Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners ...	1,706	261	152
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	1,070	161	150
	2. FISHING AND HUNTING. ...	5,612	1,002	179
17	Fishing ...	5,680	1,002	180
	II. Exploitation of minerals ...	...	...	...
	III. Industry ...	66,574	42,371	636
	6. TEXTILES ...	11,668	18,281	1,567
26	Cotton spinning ...	22	67	3,045
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	2,113	2,051	971
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	9,120	15,838	1,737
	8. WOOD ...	15,746	5,082	321
43	Sawyers ...	4,329	23	5
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	7,321	153	21
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	4,096	4,876	1,190
	9. METALS ...	4,393	703	160
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	3,316	577	174
	10. CERAMICS ...	1,959	742	379
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	1,567	678	423
	11. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS. ...	1,420	695	479
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	1,372	695	507
	12. FOOD INDUSTRIES ...	11,075	9,745	880
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	993	9,145	9,749
74	Toddy drawers ...	9,695	...	...
	13. INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET... ...	5,838	4,814	825
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darters, and embroiderers on linen ...	1,208	906	750
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	2,407	1,282	1,291
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers ...	1,571	607	321
	15. BUILDING INDUSTRIES ...	8,969	677	76
87	Stone cutters and dressers ...	3,801	62	17
89	Brick layers and masons ...	3,501	293	72
	19. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES ...	4,703	1,638	345
95	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamel-lers, imitation jewellery makers and gilders, etc. ...	3,831	62	13
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	214	1,568	7,327

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(cont.)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	IV. Transport ...	9,205	213	23
	20. TRANSPORT BY WATER ...	3,333	17	5
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen ...	3,157	7	2
	21. TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	4,511	196	43
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ...	29	...	...
	V. Trade ...	30,419	8,062	265
	24. BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE ...	1,306	731	560
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	1,306	731	560
	25. TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	2,518	23	9
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	2,518	23	9
	32. HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. ...	3,160	1,390	437
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice. ...	1,913	936	510
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	1,247	451	...
	33. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS ...	17,554	4,970	286
131	Fish dealers ...	3,101	1,271	410
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	1,010	605	160
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	316	305	1,153
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arc-nut sellers ...	4,670	516	110
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	4,038	1,317	526
	40. TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	2,242	471	210
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	1,867	101	86
	VI. Public force ...	975	...	...
	VII. Public administration ...	3,171	250	79
161	Service of the State ...	54	...	...
	VIII. Professions, and liberal arts ...	14,460	2,245	155
	46. RELIGION ...	3,215	740	223
163	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	1,995	532	267
	48. MEDICINE ...	1,731	291	162
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	1,631	123	77
	49. INSTRUCTION ...	6,572	951	145
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	5,222	951	182
	50. LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	1,801	266	148
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers ...	701	182	259
	IX. Persons living principally on their income. ...	562	27	48

BSIDIARY TABLE VI—(cont.)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	X. Domestic service ...	2,244	1,603	717
	52. DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	2,244	1,603	717
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	2,076	1,603	775
	XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	16,705	6,685	400
	53. GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION ...	16,705	6,685	400
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	2,860	153	53
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	13,029	6,532	501
	XII. Unproductive ...	5,640	1,722	305
	55. BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES ...	591	707	1,195
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	591	707	1,195

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP No.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN			
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	SUB CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION ...	512,941	483,901	433,853	+	6	+ 12	+ 18
	Order 1.—Pasture and agriculture	499,039	470,607	421,290	+	6	+ 12	+ 18
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	62,616	62,143	14,084	+	1	+ 341	+ 345
2	Ordinary cultivation ...	220,027	208,822	192,072	+	5	+ 9	+ 15
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	1,827	1,507	1,066	+	21	— 23	— 7
4	Farm servants ...	8,008						
5	Field labourers ...	180,261	167,406	178,280	+	9	— 6	+ 2
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,183	2,319	1,934	—	4	+ 72	+ 63
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc., growers ...	29,590	19,677	23,140	+	4	— 14	— 11
9	Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,632						
10	Lac collectors ...	21	4,775	1,471	—	2	—	+ 220
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	213	190	221	+	12	— 11	— 4
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	101	65	113	+	55	— 42	— 11
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses etc. ...	49	2	231	+	2350	— 99	— 62
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	1,685	1,683	4,058	—	6	— 56	— 61
	Order 2.—Fishing and hunting ...	13,902	13,297	12,593	+	5	+ 6	+ 10
17	Fishing ...	13,852	13,261	12,580	+	4	+ 5	+ 10
18	Hunting ...	50	36	13	+	39	+ 177	+ 285
	SUB CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS ...	7	6	3	+	17	+ 100	+ 133
	Order 3.—Mines ...	2	6	3	—	67	+ 100	— 33
	SUB CLASS III.—INDUSTRY ...	210,264	192,051	172,002	+	9	+ 12	+ 22
	Order 5.—Textiles ...	50,636	46,825	39,651	+	8	+ 18	+ 28
26	Cotton spinning ...	131						
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	7,257	6,626	6,243	+	12	+ 6	+ 19
29	Rope, twine and string ...	857	651	...	+	25	—	...
30	Other fibres (cocconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	42,173	39,510	33,415	+	7	+ 18	+ 26
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	2	1	26	+	100	— 96	— 92
	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	1,302	1,179	272	+	10	+ 33	+ 379
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc. ...	72	1	268	+	7100	— 100	— 73
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,210	1,177	...	+	3	—	...
41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers ...	8	4	...	+	100	—	...
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	12	1	4	+	1100	— 75	+ 200
	Order 8.—Wood ...	44,760	43,232	39,596	+	4	+ 41	+ 46
43	Sawyers ...	14,661						
44	Carpenters, turners, joiners, etc. ...	17,291	30,217	31,360	+	5	+ 41	+ 10
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	12,995	15,015	9,229	...	+	41	+ 41
	Order 9.—Metals ...	10,325	9,277	8,590	+	11	+ 8	+ 20
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	7,952	7,813	6,714	+	8	+ 9	+ 18
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	1,823	1,425	1,513	+	23	+ 6	+ 20
	Order 10.—Ceramics ...	4,227	4,196	3,512	+	1	+ 19	+ 20
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	3,302	3,400	1,772	—	3	+ 92	+ 96

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont).

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN					
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
	Order 11—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous..	4,400	4,192	7,093	+	5	—	41	—	38
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils..	4,101	3,906	6,873	+	4	—	43	—	40
	Order 12—Food industries ...	43,524	40,211	48,253	+	8	—	17	—	10
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,920	15,230	19,599	+	11	—	22	—	13
66	Bakers and biscuit makers ...	382	176	98	+	117	+	80	+	290
67	Grain parchers, etc. ...	903	221	28	+	35	+	700	+	979
68	Butchers ...	506	467	454	+	8	+	3	+	11
69	Fish curers ...	27	8	...	+	283	...	...	...	...
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	513	479	304	+	7	+	58	+	69
72	Sweet-meat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. ...	7	15	...	—	53	...	...	...	...
73	Brewers and distillers ...	21	8	77	+	389	—	94	—	69
74	Toddy drawers ...	21,683	23,303	27,593	+	6	—	16	—	11
	Order 13—Industries of dress and the toilet ...	19,127	18,458	17,718	+	4	+	4	+	8
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen ...	4,106	3,954	3,610	+	4	+	9	+	18
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	250	99	940	+	153	—	89	—	73
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	9,026	8,701	7,788	+	4	+	12	—	17
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers ...	5,551	5,405	4,357	+	3	+	24	+	27
	Order 14—Furniture industries...	179	132	42	+	36	+	214	+	326
	Order 15—Building industries ...	17,767	13,532	8,524	+	51	+	59	+	108
86	Excavators and well sinkers ...	31	20	90	+	53	—	78	—	66
88	Brick layers and masons ...	6,800	11,842	7,906	—	43	+	50	—	14
89	Decorators, painters, tilers, plumbers, etc. ...	2,113	1,129	234	+	57	+	404	+	845
	Order 16—Construction of means of transport ...	341	65	165	+	425	—	60	+	107
	Order 17—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	13	1	...	+	1700	...	...	...	...
	Order 18—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	13,658	7,785	6,683	+	75	+	16	+	101
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ...	9,053	7,145	6,115	+	27	+	17	+	48
99	Makers of bangles or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of rosaries, lingams, spangles and sacred threads ...	69	32	73	+	116	—	59	—	12
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust etc. ...	14	...	...	+	...	+	...	+	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	3,701	2,985	863	+	24	+	232	+	440
	SUB CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT ...	21,129	18,856	18,250	+	12	+	8	+	16
	Order 20—Transport by water ...	6,901	6,773	10,221	+	2	—	34	—	32
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships officers, engineers, mariners and fire-men ...	212	408	2	—	45	+	20300	+	10500
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbour, docks, stream rivers and canals (including construction)	25	18	2,805	+	39	—	99	—	99
110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men ...	6,410	6,317	7,914	+	1	—	0	—	19
	Order 21—Transport by road ..	10,971	10,050	7,010	+	9	+	45	+	57
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ...	302	...	...	+	...	—	...	—	...
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	1,391	1,458	2,287	+	16	—	30	—	26
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)...	34	...	...	—	1	+	66	+	65
114	Do connected with other vehicles.	7,494	7,568	4,569	—	1	+	66	+	65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(contd.)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	43	21	24	+ 30	- 67	- 54
117	Porters and messengers ...	654	293	60	- 34	+ 1355	+ 990
	Order 22.—Transport by rail ...	2,189	1,301	191	+ 68	+ 165	+ 346
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	1,469	1,287	491	+ 14	+ 162	+ 199
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises...	720	14	...	+5043	...	...
	Order 23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	1,068	732	528	+ 46	+ 39	+ 102
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	495	...	...	...	...	...
120a	Anchor service ...	573	732	528	+ 46	+ 39	+ 102
	SUB CLASS V.—TRADE. ...	106,160	105,501	50,186	+ 1	+ 17	+ 18
	Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	4,931	4,424	3,022	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	4,931	4,424	3,022	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
	Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export ...	401	255	320	+ 57	- 20	+ 25
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees ...	401	255	320	+ 57	- 20	+ 25
	Order 26.—Trade in textiles ...	6,058	5,646	6,877	+ 7	- 18	- 12
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	6,058	5,646	6,877	+ 7	- 18	- 12
	Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	489	544	295	- 10	+ 84	+ 66
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. ...	489	544	295	- 10	+ 84	+ 66
	Order 28.—Trade in wood ...	1,307	1,305	1,245	...	+ 5	+ 5
126	Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc. ...	1,307	1,305	1,245	...	+ 5	+ 5
	Order 29.—Trade in metals ...	278	321	...	- 13	...	...
	Order 30.—Trade in pottery bricks and tiles ...	389	217	1,420	+ 79	- 85	- 73
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	217	1,420	+ 79	- 85	- 73
	Order 31.—Trade in chemical products ...	851	842	77	+ 1	+ 994	+1005
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	842	77	+ 1	+ 994	+1005
	Order 32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	10,336	9,690	10,047	+ 7	- 4	+ 3
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,634	6,203	9,410	+ 5	- 31	- 31
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	3,802	3,487	607	+ 9	+ 474	+ 526
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs ...	59,865	59,573	58,753	+ 292	+ 1	+ 2
131	Fish dealers ...	12,894	11,842	9,949	+ 5	+ 19	+ 25
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	13,895	14,742	21,232	- 6	- 31	- 35
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	2,302	1,025	1,011	+ 42	+ 24	+ 76
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,595	3,842	2,164	- 32	+ 21	- 15
135	Cardamom betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and coconut sellers ...	13,258	11,347	12,222	+ 17	- 7	+ 8
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	13,251	13,813	9,182	- 4	+ 51	+ 45
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	1,408	1,340	945	+ 3	+ 42	+ 49

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont).

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	329	459	100	— 7	+ 359	+ 229
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	430	563	699	— 24	— 18	— 38
	Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	157	336	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	157	336	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
	Order 35.—Trade in furniture ...	1,111	1,537	896	— 28	+ 72	+ 24
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	480	592	551	— 19	+ 7	— 13
	Order 36.—Trade in building materials ...	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials ...	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
	Order 37.—Trade in means of transport ...	766	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	28					
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc. ...	689					
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc....	49	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
	Order 38.—Trade in fuel ...	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
	Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	1,961	1,118	945	+ 75	+ 18	+ 108
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	1,067	642	592	+ 66	+ 8	+ 80
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	4	346	192	+ 16	+ 80	+ 110
	Order 40.—Trade of other sorts ...	1,3367	15,214	956	— 12	+1525	+1328
152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified ...	12,038	14,450	776	— 17	+1762	+1451
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	377	106	145	+ 127	+ 14	+ 160
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE ...	2,437	1,740	765	+	+ 128	+ 219
	Order 41.—Army ...	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
156	Army. ...	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
	Order 44.—Police ...	1,483	1,164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
159	Police ...	1,483	1,164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	11,067	10,045	8,648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
	Order 45.—Public administration ...	11,067	10,045	8,648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
161	Service of the State ...	107	71	22	+ 51	+ 223	+ 286
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States ...	8,402	8,355	3,513	+ 1	— 2	— 1
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	616	100	113	+ 54	+ 254	+ 445
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	1,942	1,219	...	+ 59	...	...
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	44,944	30,571	24,960	+ 47	+ 22	+ 80
	Order 46.—Religion ...	9,252	10,648	9,785	— 13	+ 9	— 5
165	Priests, Ministers, etc. ...	2,844	2,699	3,367	+ 5	— 20	— 15
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	211	155	155	+ 36	...	+ 26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(cont.)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	864	1,332	235	— 35	+ 467	+ 268
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors ...	5,333	6,462	6,028	— 17	+ 7	— 12
	Order 47.—Law ...	3,057	2,163	1,105	+ 41	+ 36	+ 176
169	Lawyers of all kinds including kaxis, law agents and mukhtars ...	1,947	1,157	954	+ 68	+ 31	+ 104
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc. ...	1,110	1,006	162	+ 10	+ 562	+ 630
	Order 48.—Medicine ...	5,622	4,881	3,770	+ 15	+ 29	+ 49
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons ...	5,035	4,451	3,493	+ 14	+ 27	+ 14
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	567	430	277	+ 32	+ 55	+ 105
	Order 49.—Instruction ...	20,067	7,417	4,810	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	16,191					
174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	3,833	7,417	4,810	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
	Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences ...	6,946	5,455	5,469	+ 27	— 1	+ 27
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc. ...	2,215	1,703	1,221	+ 30	+ 40	+ 81
178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers ...	2,793	3,061	2,626	— 9	+ 17	+ 6
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME ...	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	— 69	— 50
	Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income ...	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	— 69	— 50
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners ...	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	— 69	— 50
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE...	7,670	5,573	7,698	+ 38	— 38	...
	Order 52.—Domestic service ...	7,670	5,573	7,698	+ 38	— 38	...
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	7,287	5,061	7,392	+ 43	— 30	— 2
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	302	612	306	— 41	+ 67	— 1
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATION ...	49,413	66,192	48,674	— 25	+ 36	+ 2
	Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	49,413	66,192	48,674	— 25	+ 36	+ 2
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	1,817	956	899	+ 90	+ 140	+ 365
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	7,920	5,148	3,457	+ 54	+ 49	+ 120
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	39,653	60,063	44,815	— 34	+ 34	— 12
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE ...	11,256	2,547	3,336	+ 342	— 24	+ 237
	Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ...	283	157	297	+ 83	— 47	— 3
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ...	283	157	297	+ 83	— 47	— 3
	Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	1,402	2,390	3,039	— 41	— 21	— 54
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	1,402	2,390	3,039	— 41	— 21	— 54
	Order 56.—Other uncassified non-productive industries ...	9,566	...	...	...	...	...
191	Other unclassified and non productive industries ...	9,566	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hindu.			Brahman, Konkani—(cont.)		
<i>Ambalavasi—</i>			Medicine ...	14	..
Ordinary cultivation ...	204	429	Instruction ...	23	7
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	55	88	Letters and arts and sciences ...	21	23
Food industries ...	24	341	Domestic service ...	37	623
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	25	36	Other occupations ...	157	11
Other trade in food stuffs ...	18	28	<i>Brahman, others—</i>		
Public administration ...	29	..	Ordinary cultivation ...	375	..
Religion ...	364	14	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	75	14
Law ...	17	..	Textiles ...	13	..
Medicine ...	16	..	Food industries ...	23	35
Instruction ...	37	58	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	31	38
Letters, arts and sciences ...	58	..	Trade in textiles ...	25	..
Persons living principally on their income ...	21	3	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	43	6
Domestic service ...	15	422	Other trade in food stuffs ...	24	..
Other occupations ...	117	31	Trade of other sorts ...	29	..
<i>Arayan—</i>			Religion ...	127	..
Ordinary cultivation ...	155	78	Persons living principally on their income ...	11	..
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	24	63	Domestic service ...	48	..
Fishing and hunting ...	476	34	Other occupations ...	171	..
Textiles ...	145	931	<i>Chakkan—</i>		
Building industries ...	11	1,750	Ordinary cultivation ...	62	70
Transport by water ...	42	..	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	11	50
Transport by road ...	12	111	Chemical products properly so- called and analogous ...	736	55
Other trade in food stuffs ...	26	79	Food industries ...	18	67
Other occupations ...	100	106	Other trade in food stuffs ...	47	30
<i>Brahman Malayali—</i>			Trade of other sorts ...	43	71
Ordinary cultivation ...	423	5	Religion ...	25	..
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	63	18	Other occupations ...	58	33
Other trade in food stuffs ...	32	36	<i>Chaliyan—</i>		
Public administration ...	14	..	Ordinary cultivation ...	15	15
Religion ...	285	2	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	14	75
Law ...	28	..	Fishing and hunting ...	21	50
Instruction ...	56	..	Textiles ...	763	47
Persons living principally on their income ...	26	..	Food industries ...	11	..
Domestic service ...	21	81	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	11	22
Other occupations ...	47	..	Other trade in food stuffs ...	9	80
<i>Brahman, Tamil—</i>			Trade in furniture ...	12	..
Ordinary cultivation ...	203	5	Trade of other sorts ...	89	192
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	21	8	Religion ...	24	..
Food industries ...	30	4,260	Instruction ...	25	100
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	104	66	Other occupations ...	58	120
Trade in textiles ...	45	..	<i>Chetti—</i>		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	102	24	Ordinary cultivation ...	189	103
Other trade in food stuffs ...	51	16	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	48	46
Trade of other sorts ...	60	..	Raising of farm stock ...	16	168
Public administration ...	120	..	Textiles ...	271	126
Religion ...	47	..	Food industries ...	15	74
Law ...	23	..	Building industries ...	43	43
Medicine ...	12	15	Transport by road ...	10	46
Instruction ...	73	1	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	10	54
Letters and arts and sciences ...	15	..	Trade in textiles ...	90	..
Other occupations ...	76	5	Trade in wood ...	11	..
<i>Brahman, Konkani—</i>			Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	10	76
Ordinary cultivation ...	276	5	Other trade in food stuffs ...	49	103
Textiles ...	34	15	Trade in building materials ...	19	33
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	20	28	Law ...	10	..
Brokerage, commission and export ...	21	..	Baggers, vagrants, prostitutes ...	34	234
Trade in textiles ...	13	..	Other occupations ...	175	43
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	14	52	<i>Derangan—</i>		
Other trade in food stuffs ...	114	19	Ordinary cultivation ...	331	1,025
Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts, etc. ...	19	41	Textiles ...	426	24
Trade of other sorts ...	139	1	Food industries ...	63	..
Religion ...	68	19	Furniture industries ...	14	..
			Trade in textiles ...	47	..
			Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	14	..

UBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(con.).

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Devangan—cont.</i>			<i>Karnadan—(cont.)</i>		
Trade in furniture ...	115	...	Raising of farm stock ...	34	11
Other occupations ...	12	...	Fishing and hunting ...	15	26
<i>Eluttassan—</i>			Textiles ...	34	58
Ordinary cultivation ...	565	84	Wood ...	180	43
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	23	23	Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	13	52
Forestry ...	136	9	Food industries ...	35	35
Raising of farm stock ...	45	25	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	12	154
Wood ...	12	...	Other occupations ...	165	40
Trade in fuel ...	13	21	<i>Kshatriya, Malagali—</i>		
Other occupations ...	207	49	Ordinary cultivation ...	146	33
<i>Hucan—</i>			Public administration ...	465	19
Ordinary cultivation ...	470	41	Other occupations ...	389	22
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	17	16	<i>Kshatriya, Paradisei—</i>		
Textiles ...	79	133	Other trade in food stuffs ...	136	27
Wood ...	45	62	Domestic service ...	112	15
Food industries ...	122	50	Other occupations ...	752	15
Building industries ...	42	1	<i>Kudumi Chetti—</i>		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	12	117	Ordinary cultivation ...	377	34
Instruction ...	17	5	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	36	71
Other occupations ...	196	15	Fishing and hunting ...	61	39
<i>Kaikolan—</i>			Textiles ...	51	64
Raising of farm stock ...	61	10	Wood ...	119	28
Fishing and hunting ...	43	68	Food industries ...	50	107
Textiles ...	755	81	Transport by road ...	16	...
Wood ...	44	27	Other trade in food stuffs ...	23	383
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	40	44	Domestic service ...	23	32
Other trade in food stuffs ...	23	467	Other occupations ...	299	48
Religion ...	10	...	<i>Kusaran—</i>		
Other occupations ...	24	44	Ordinary cultivation ...	26	176
<i>Kammalau—</i>			Wood ...	30	57
Ordinary cultivation ...	113	3,204	Ceramics ...	743	58
Textiles ...	11	717	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	26	375
Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom ...	24	3	Beggars, vagrants, prostitu- tes, etc. ...	52	452
Wood ...	457	13	Other occupations ...	122	350
Metals ...	270	22	<i>Nayar—</i>		
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	36	16	Ordinary cultivation ...	568	81
Other occupations ...	89	60	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	16	20
<i>Kanakkan—</i>			Textiles ...	27	121
Ordinary cultivation ...	556	101	Wood ...	18	8
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	45	57	Food industries ...	47	79
Fishing and hunting ...	73	9	Building industries ...	36	...
Textiles ...	58	540	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	16	11
Wood ...	102	253	Public administration ...	24	20
Building industries ...	19	10	Instruction ...	61	11
Transport by water ...	49	...	Letters and arts and sciences ...	11	15
Transport by road ...	14	...	Domestic service ...	23	11
Trade in building materials ...	11	...	Other occupations ...	151	17
Other occupations ...	74	48	<i>Ota Nuklan—</i>		
<i>Kanigon—</i>			Ordinary cultivation ...	257	411
Ordinary occupation ...	126	116	Building industries ...	87	188
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	25	118	Transport by road ...	331	6
Textiles ...	18	143	Trade in building materials ...	50	...
Wood ...	42	95	Trade of other sorts ...	18	263
Food industries ...	32	63	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	24	129
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	26	150	Other occupations ...	230	135
Religion ...	12	9	<i>Panan—</i>		
Medicine ...	42	58	Ordinary cultivation ...	52	31
Instruction ...	114	31	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	16	61
Letters and arts and sciences ...	265	13	Wood ...	285	124
Domestic service ...	48	571	Food industries ...	11	56
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	24	47	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	19	...
Other occupation ...	117	61	Building industries ...	163	1
<i>Karnudan—</i>			Trade of other sorts ...	24	79
Ordinary cultivation ...	455	26	Medicine ...	22	71
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	57	19	Letters and arts and sciences ...	218	52

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Panan—(cont.)			Vellalan—(cont.)		
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	38	817	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	17	61
Other occupations ...	48	96	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	14	19
Panduvan—			Other trade in food stuffs ...	74	7,900
Ordinary cultivation ...	62	41	Public administration ...	16	6
Fishing and hunting ...	46	...	Medicine ...	12	...
Wood ...	147	120	Letters and arts and sciences ...	17	...
Food industries ...	19	40	Other occupations ...	165	12
Building industries ...	27	4			
Transport by road ...	19	...	Velluttedan		
Other trade in food stuffs ...	532	117	Ordinary cultivation ...	96	135
Trade of other sorts ...	14	19	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	19	...
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	21	...	Raising of farm stock ...	18	...
Other occupations ...	111	17	Textiles ...	97	65
Panditattan—			Wood ...	13	81
Ordinary cultivation ...	63	80	Food industries ...	21	71
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	12	100	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	757	101
Metals ...	14	...	Building industries ...	24	...
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	14	...	Other occupations ...	16	52
Other trade in food stuffs ...	30	...			
Trade in building materials ...	16	...	Vetturan—		
Trade in fuel ...	20	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	471	282
Other occupations ...	911	2	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	33	36
Parayan—			Forestry ...	32	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	148	145	Raising of farm stock ...	23	...
Wood ...	498	29	Textiles ...	74	82
Other occupations ...	54	81	Wood ...	20	36
Pulayan—			Food industries ...	25	48
Ordinary cultivation ...	892	72	Building industries ...	13	6
Textiles ...	24	10,078	Domestic service ...	12	78
Other occupations ...	84	18	Other occupations ...	297	21
Valan—					
Ordinary cultivation ...	502	165	Musalman.		
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	58	772			
Fishing and hunting ...	95	3	Jonakan—		
Transport by water ...	52	1	Ordinary cultivation ...	263	332
Transport by road ...	21	...	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	56	8
Other trade in food stuffs ...	52	153	Fishing and hunting ...	13	4
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	11	189	Textiles ...	44	29
Other occupations ...	309	5	Wood ...	28	...
Vannan—			Food industries ...	23	31
Ordinary cultivation ...	35	147	Transport by water ...	30	...
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	867	37	Transport by road ...	42	6
Trade of other sorts ...	11	...	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	18	51
Domestic service ...	16	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	353	11
Other occupations ...	72	83	Other occupations ...	137	134
Velan—					
Ordinary cultivation ...	39	173	Varuttan—		
Wood ...	42	9	Ordinary cultivation ...	254	51
Ceramics ...	13	...	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	35	...
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	652	78	Textiles ...	42	15
Other trade in food stuffs ...	109	13,738	Wood ...	23	...
Medicine ...	67	22	Food industries ...	69	7
Letters and arts and sciences ...	29	80	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	17	...
Other occupations ...	49	29	Transport by rail ...	81	...
Velakkattalavan—			Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	18	39
Ordinary cultivation ...	83	79	Trade in textiles ...	38	...
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	948	63	Trade in wood ...	17	...
Other occupations ...	24	35	Other trade in food stuffs ...	60	39
Vellalan—			Trade of other sorts ...	38	6
Ordinary cultivation ...	630	43	Religion ...	12	31
Fishing and hunting ...	12	...	Domestic service ...	14	29
Building industries ...	43	60	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. ...	10	...
			Other occupations ...	316	79
			Christian.		
			Anglo-Indian—		
			Ordinary cultivation ...	149	38
			Growers of special products and market gardening ...	3	78

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Anglo-Indian—(cont.)</i>			<i>Jain—(cont.)</i>		
Textiles ...	43	242	Beggars, vagrants, prosti- tutes, etc. ...	63	30
Wood ...	170	1	Other occupations ...	437	47
Metals ...	63	...			
Food industries ...	23	47	Jew		
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	152	139	<i>Black Jew—</i>		
Furniture industries ...	13	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	59	29
Transport by road ...	12	...	Raising of small animals ...	13	...
Trade in textiles ...	14	...	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	35	63
Other trade in food stuffs ...	22	...	Transport by water ...	19	75
Trade of other sorts ...	29	22	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	24	13
Public administration ...	26	...	Trade in textiles ...	16	...
Medicine ...	21	159	Trade in skin, leather and furs ...	13	...
Instruction ...	69	500	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	19	...
Letters and arts and sciences ...	21	...	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	33	75
Persons living principally on their income ...	18	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	371	60
Other occupations ...	106	106	Trade of other sorts ...	237	66
			Other occupations ...	156	76
<i>European—</i>			<i>White Jew—</i>		
Ordinary cultivation ...	43	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	82	...
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	450	5	Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	14	...
Trade in chemical products ...	152	...	Transport by water ...	82	20
Public administration ...	87	...	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	110	33
Religion ...	109	150	Trade in textiles ...	55	...
Medicine ...	43	...	Trade in skins, leather, and furs ...	11	...
Instruction ...	22	...	Trade in wood ...	14	...
Persons living principally on their income ...	22	...	Trade in chemical products ...	27	...
Other occupations ...	42	...	Other trade in food stuffs ...	68	67
			Trade of other sorts ...	370	13
<i>Indian Christians—</i>			Public administration ...	14	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	435	33	Instruction ...	41	50
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	35	29	Other occupations ...	109	700
Fishing and hunting ...	21	17			
Textiles ...	120	225	Animist.		
Wood ...	24	43	<i>Kadan—</i>		
Food industries ...	41	609	Ordinary cultivation ...	445	47
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	14	7	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	76	13
Building industries ...	21	12	Forestry ...	319	153
Transport by water ...	16	1	Wood ...	84	200
Transport by road ...	10	5	Other occupations ...	76	600
Trade in textiles ...	11	2			
Other trade in food stuffs ...	31	16	<i>Malayan—</i>		
Other occupations ...	171	53	Ordinary cultivation ...	500	37
			Forestry ...	404	110
Jain.			Wood ...	58	50
Brokerage, commission and export ...	53	...	Inmates, of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	19	...
Trade in textiles ...	18	...	Other occupations ...	19	...
Trade in metals ...	35	...			
Other trade in food stuffs ...	211	140			
Trade of other sorts ...	176	25			
Instruction ...	18	...			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number of persons employed on the 15th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation,
Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Railways.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	1	471	9	305
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	1	...	...	1
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	...	3	2	...
Do from Rs. 20 to 75 do	...	55	6	26
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	308	1	229
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	1	...	38
Contractors' regular employees	...	4	...	8
Coolies	...	100	...	13
Irrigation Department.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	...	175	2	275
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	...	1	1	3
Upper subordinates	...	1	...	4
Lower subordinates	...	3	...	7
Clerks	...	3	...	...
Peons and other servants	...	20	...	26
Coolies	...	84	...	68
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	8	1	28
Contractors' regular employees	7
Coolies	...	60	...	122
Postal Department.				
TOTAL	1	124	1	95
Supervising Officers (including probationary Superintendents, etc.)	...	1	...	1
Post Masters	1	28	1	7
Miscellaneous agents	18
Clerks	...	16	...	6
Postman, etc.	...	39	...	39
Road establishment	...	18	...	18
Railway mail service:—
Supervising officers
Clerks and Sorters
Mail guards, etc.
Combined offices:—
Signallers
Messengers, etc.	...	22	...	6
Telegraph Department.				
TOTAL	3	25
Administrative establishment
Signalling	3	7
Clerks	9
Skilled labour
Unskilled labour
Messengers, etc.	16
Cochin Forest Tramway.				
TOTAL	4	406	17	369
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	2	4	2	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	2	4	2	...
Do from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 do	...	58	12	38
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	262	1	271
<i>Persons indirectly employed</i>				
Contractors	...	3	...	8
Contractors' regular employees	...	9	...	2
Coolies	...	72	...	50

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—(cont.)

*Number of persons employed on the 15th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation,
Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.*

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Cochin Anchal Department.				
TOTAL	...	232	...	181
Supervising officers	...	3	...	1
Anchal Masters	...	58	...	45
Miscellaneous agents	...	3	...	2
Clerks	...	21	...	12
Anchalmen and other servants	...	109	...	84
Road establishment	...	38	...	37

PART B.—Industries.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS		GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED																Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult females	Numbers of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults
		Total number of Establishments	Districts where chiefly employed	Number of persons employed															
				Total		Direction and Supervision & Clerical				Skilled workmen		Unskilled labourers							
						Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians				Adults		Children					
						Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	16	16	17			
Cochin State.																			
I. GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS.																			
...	26	1,893	915	106	69	67	...	155	34	1,306	611	259	201	437	196	196			
(a) Rubber and coffee plantation	26	1,893	915	106	69	67	...	152	34	1,306	611	259	201	437	196	196			
IV. TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.																			
...	16	638	453	10	2	60	15	218	47	318	354	32	35	525	73	73			
(a) Cotton weaving	...	313	170	2	...	18	1	59	1	927	168	11	...	565	28	28			
(b) Cotton weaving and metal works	...	88	2	...	...	12	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	
(c) Coir mats factory	...	296	75	7	...	94	...	83	42	91	23	21	10	802	111	111			
(d) Lace embroidery	...	2	406	1	3	1	12	...	4	...	163	...	25	90,600	137	137			
V. LEATHER ETC., INDUSTRIES.																			
...	1	17	2	...	...	3	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	
(a) Tannery	1	17	2	...	...	3	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	
VI. WOOD ETC INDUSTRIES.																			
...	6	513	...	5	...	39	...	140	...	302	...	27	...	...	56	56	
(a) Carpentry	...	219	...	2	...	24	...	47	...	119	...	27	...	...	141	141	
(b) Saw mill	...	294	...	3	...	15	...	93	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES.																			
...	7	511	2	16	...	40	...	216	...	233	2	6	...	4	12	12			
(a) Iron casting and manufacturing of packing cases	...	177	...	8	...	16	...	63	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tin making	...	334	2	8	...	24	...	133	...	169	2	6	...	6	...	...	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(cont.)

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED																		
INDUSTRIES, ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number of Establishments	Districts where chiefly employed	Number of persons employed													Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult males	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults	
			Total		Direction, Supervision and Clerical				Skilled workmen		Unskilled labourers							
			Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Males	Females	Males	Females	Adults		Children			
					Males	Females	Males	Females					Males	Females	Males			Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
VIII. GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.	20		973	163	...	...	81	...	166	13	659	134	67	16	162	79
(a) Tile and brick works	20		973	163	...	...	81	...	166	12	659	134	67	10	163	79
IX. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	11		1466	22	8	...	101	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	15	6		
(a) Oil extracting mill	11		1466	22	5	...	101	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	15	6		
X. FOOD INDUSTRIES.	11		276	54	8	...	58	...	28	...	181	54	1	...	196	3		
(a) Flower and rice mill	1		86	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Rice mill and paddy husking	6		128	49	3	...	37	...	12	...	76	49	...	...	388	...
(c) Ginger bleaching	2		27	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	71	...
(d) Fish factory	1		43	3	4	...	5	...	10	...	26	3	1	...	49	...		
(d) Arrack distillery	1		43	2	...	...	5	...	6	...	28	2	...	...	...	...
XIV. CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	4		204	...	3	...	14	...	142	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	3		174	...	...	...	11	...	119	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Motor car repairing	1		30	...	3	...	3	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
XVI. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	7		220	...	1	...	28	...	142	...	49	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Printing and binding	7		220	...	1	...	28	...	142	...	49	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1921 and 1911.

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING 20 OR MORE PERSONS		INDUSTRIES									
		All Industries	I. Growing of special products	IV. Textiles and connected industries	VI. Wood etc. industries	VII. Metal industries	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries	IX. Industries connected with chemical products	X. Food industries	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication	XVI. Industries of luxury
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	1921	92	22	8	6	7	20	11	9	4	5
	1911	65	21	2	3	4	15	9	6	...	5
(i) Directed by Government or Local authorities	1921	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	1921	28	11	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Owned by private persons											
(a) European or Anglo-Indian	1921	15	9	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Indian	1921	45	2	4	2	...	19	8	5	2	1
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Others	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	1921	8,055	2,743	963	513	513	1,136	1,488	303	204	195
	1911	6,402	3,837	194	447	122	807	614	173	...	208
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	1921	692	290	67	44	56	81	109	61	17	27
	1911	214	41	18	17	10	38	46	28	...	21
(b) Skilled workmen	1921	1,575	171	197	140	216	179	371	28	142	181
	1911	1,311	718	73	135	38	48	103	55	...	138
(c) Unskilled labour	1921	5,791	2,342	699	320	241	876	1,008	214	45	37
	1911	4,877	3,078	108	292	74	721	465	90	...	49
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921	293	470	1,208	...	9	903	33	340	...	...
	1911	218	304	259	...	14	178	88	254	...	28
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults	1921	123	240	60	22	26	105	9	5	...	...
	1911	181	228	126	7	...	206	40	11	...	324

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 under A are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Organisation of Establishments.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of certain Races in certain Industrial Establishments.

RACE OR CASTE	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS																	
	Total		I. Growing of special products		IV. Textiles and connected industries		VI. Wood etc. industries		VII. Metal industries		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries		XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication		XVI. Industries of luxury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	166	73	111	71	10	2	9	...	16	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	...
Number employed as																		
(a) Managers ...	39	...	22	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
(b) Supervising staff ...	105	70	85	63	4	1	2	...	7	...	3	...	12	...	2	...	...	...
(c) Clerical staff ...	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Skilled workmen	8	3	4	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportional Distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT									
	Total number employed	I. Growing of special products	IV. Textiles and connected industries	V. Leather etc. industries	VI. Wood etc. industries	VII. Metal industries	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries	IX. Industries connected with chemical products	X. Food industries	XVI. ⁸ Industries of luxury
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Adult women ...	10,000	5,270	3,017	15	...	15	1,090	143	400	...
Children ...	1,000	666	150	...	36	8	114	12	2	12
Male ...	600	354	86	...	36	8	90	12	2	12
Female ...	400	312	64	...	...	...	24	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Distribution of power.

TYPE OF POWER USED	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS									
	Total Establishments	I. Growing of special products.	II. Textiles and connected industries.	VI. Wood industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemical products.	X. Food industries.	XIV. Construction of means of transport, and communication.	XVI. Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Steam	32	1	2	1	1	2	11	7	1	1
Oil	11	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1
Gas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—There are no establishments using type of power of water and electricity.

PART II.

IMPERIAL TABLES

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

NOTE.—The total area of the State as computed on the recent "India Map" and furnished from the Land Record Office is 1479 square miles as against 1361 shown in the Census Report of 1911.

TABLE I.
Area, Houses and
Population.

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COCHIN STATE. **TABLE I.** AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION. IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TOWNS	VILLAGES	OCCUPIED HOUSES			POPULATION								
				Total	IN TOWNS	IN VILLAGES	PERSONS			MALES			FEMALES		
							Total	URBAN	RURAL	Total	URBAN	RURAL	Total	URBAN	RURAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State
Cochin-Kanayannur
Cranganur
Mukundapuram
Trichur
Talapilli
Chittur

TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875.

The first systematic census of the State was taken in 1875 and not in 1872 as in British India.

TABLE II.
Variation in
Population.

COCHIN STATE.
VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875
IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	PERSONS						VARIATION:—INCREASE(+) DECREASE(—)					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1875		1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1875 to 1891		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Cochin State ...	979,080	918,110	812,025	722,906	601,114		+60,970	+106,085	+89,119	+122,628	— 836	
Cochin-Kanayannur	279,394	264,823	235,084	207,315	187,584		+14,556	+29,744	+27,469	+29,010	— 8,979	
Cranganur ...	34,808	33,193	29,140	27,965	20,950		+1,615	+4,053	+1,175	+7,015	+ 558	
Mukundapuram ...	208,713	199,030	161,833	145,030	114,974		+14,783	+33,097	+16,143	+30,478	+ 239	
Thrissur ...	190,813	169,766	145,104	128,937	101,742		+21,057	+24,652	+16,147	+21,263	+2,953	
Talapilli ...	170,151	165,114	151,315	133,894	110,465		+5,040	+13,799	+17,421	+20,780	+2,049	
Chittur ...	95,208	91,289	80,549	73,785	65,952		+3,919	+1,740	+10,761	+11,083	+1,750	

Males	FEMALES											
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1875		1921	1911	1901	1891	1875	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
+377,966	452,959	457,342	405,200	361,904	301,815	302,373	496,121	460,768	406,825	361,002	298,463	298,741
+91,800	142,538	136,622	121,016	100,850	91,466	95,878	136,826	128,206	114,069	100,765	87,139	91,706
+14,411	17,558	16,866	14,710	14,111	10,694	10,760	17,250	16,337	14,430	13,854	10,316	9,639
+93,739	102,500	96,143	60,335	72,814	56,351	57,606	106,213	97,787	81,499	72,870	56,861	57,908
+89,071	92,537	89,320	71,647	69,380	51,763	50,430	98,226	86,236	73,457	61,977	52,929	51,312
+59,639	81,710	80,126	73,886	65,719	56,599	55,073	88,444	81,988	77,429	68,175	56,586	55,392
+29,256	46,016	44,075	43,606	39,430	32,627	32,627	49,162	47,214	45,913	40,555	31,692	33,325

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE III.
Towns and Villages classified by Population.

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TABLE III.

COCHIN STATE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	Total number of Inhabited Towns & Villages		Population	Under 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000		5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		ENCAMPMENTS BOAT AND RAILWAY POPULATION UNCLASSIFIED.
	Number	Population		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Cochin State.	282	979,080	8	2,504	21	15,901	74	113,767	132	414,766	36	247,225	8	104,822	3	74,501	5,654	
Cochin-Kanayannur	40	279,384	1	462	2	1,401	3	5,412	14	50,914	11	85,996	7	86,832	2	46,763	1,614	
Crauganur	6	34,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,001	4	28,616	...	...	...	...	101
Makundapuram	61	208,713	...	...	3	9,362	11	19,046	37	122,015	10	69,545	...	...	...	...	1,745
Trichur	73	190,813	4	974	6	4,466	29	44,138	28	85,003	5	27,995	...	...	1	27,738	609
Talapilli	75	170,154	...	...	8	6,938	26	37,526	39	112,026	2	13,784	...	...	...	...	486
Chittur	27	95,208	2	1,063	2	1,259	6	7,645	12	38,718	4	27,289	1	17,990	...	...	1,209

TABLE IV.

**TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION
SINCE 1875.**

Urban population was separately censused for the first time in 1891. The figures given in columns 8 and 9 are only approximate.

Cranganur was for the first time treated as a town in 1913, and the two towns Chittur and Tattamangalam were united into one Municipal Town in 1914.

TABLE IV.
Towns classified by Popu-
lation with variation
since 1875.

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TABLE IV.
TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875.
COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

TOWNS	TALUKS	MUNICIPALITIES, SUBURBS, CANTONMENTS, ETC.	POPULATION												VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)												VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875-1921 INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)					MALES					FEMALES				
			1921		1911		1901		1891		1881		1875		1911 to 1921		1901 to 1911		1891 to 1901		1881 to 1891		1876 to 1881		15		16		17		18		19		20		21				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21							
Cochin State			127,141	109,952	87,478	73,665	63,682	59,924	+17,189	+22,474	+13,915	+9,983	+3,758	+67,217	61,379	57,236	45,389	62,762	52,716	42,089																					
Trichur	Trichur	Municipality	27,897	29,574	15,585	12,945	10,822	11,104	+4,323	+7,989	+2,610	+2,125	-	287	+16,788	13,783	12,089	7,982	14,114	11,486	7,653																				
Mattanchery	Cochin-Kayannur	do	24,664	28,508	20,061	17,264	14,634	13,775	+1,156	+3,447	+2,407	+2,620	-	859	+10,889	12,933	12,625	10,687	11,731	10,883	9,374																				
Ernakulam	Do.	do	23,192	21,195	21,901	17,870	15,467	14,095	+1,997	-	706	+1,031	+2,408	+1,429	+9,154	12,638	11,944	12,905	10,554	9,251	9,696																				
Chittur-Tattamangalam	Chittur	do	18,150	14,706	14,317	12,650	11,165	11,399	+3,441	+393	+1,697	+1,405	-	234	+6,751	8,675	7,010	6,874	9,477	7,696	7,443																				
Irinjalakuda	Mukundapuram	Non-Municipality	9,457	8,699	8,420	7,891	6,606	6,204	+758	+279	+1,086	+728	+1,402	+4,253	4,644	4,402	4,198	4,198	4,813	4,297	4,237																				
Kunnankulam	Talapilli	do	8,517	8,396	7,194	6,691	4,988	4,350	+181	+1,142	+1,562	+614	-	589	+4,118	4,126	4,064	3,498	4,391	4,272	3,696																				
Cranganur	Cranganur	do	5,805	...	...	...	...	...	+5,805	...	...	...	...	+5,805	2,930	...	...	...	2,875	...	...																		
Trippunithura	Cochin-Kayannur	do	4,761	4,976	...	...	...	...	+215	+4,976	...	...	...	+4,761	2,426	2,702	...	...	2,335	2,274	...															
Nemmara	Chittur	do	4,698	4,958	...	...	...	...	+260	+4,958	...	...	...	+4,698	2,226	2,400	...	...	2,472	2,658	...															

TABLE V.

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH POPULATION
BY RELIGION.

TABLE V.

Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

TABLE V.

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY, WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]

TABLE VI.

—
RELIGION.

TABLE VI.
Religion.

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TABLE VI.
RELIGION.

ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]

TABLE VII.

ALL RELIGIONS.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

TABLE VII.
All Religions.
Age Sex and Civil condition;

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COCHIN STATE.
ALL RELIGIONS.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.
IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
0-1	29,474	14,075	14,100		28,274	14,073	14,199		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	18,760	9,625	9,185		18,780	9,625	9,185		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	27,426	10,670	12,756		27,426	18,070	13,756		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	39,493	14,440	15,518		30,408	14,890	15,610		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	27,410	18,991	13,898		27,890	13,992	18,898		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	122,553	63,252	66,606		132,758	63,252	66,606		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-10	113,720	67,683	65,837		133,412	67,622	65,790		103	93	5	1	4			
10-15	121,572	62,461	61,121		120,806	63,260	67,610		3,575	9,392	21	8	83			
15-20	85,713	49,471	47,262		60,067	43,011	23,018		26,559	22,162	1,107	90	1,027			
20-25	85,765	40,953	47,810		28,492	22,705	5,787		56,272	38,799	3,959	715	3,281			
25-30	81,256	37,039	43,697		11,279	9,083	2,196		63,877	36,656	6,080	1,335	4,746			
30-35	70,476	34,180	36,698		4,540	3,824	1,216		58,302	29,155	8,034	1,709	6,325			
35-40	61,713	31,037	29,676		2,593	1,700	693		50,240	21,892	9,650	1,979	7,101			
40-45	53,293	26,669	26,334		1,417	816	671		39,867	16,102	12,009	2,819	9,661			
45-50	37,467	19,432	18,595		880	674	206		27,077	10,163	10,010	1,944	8,066			
50-55	34,943	17,028	17,905		561	361	210		21,251	6,897	13,131	2,323	10,808			
55-60	21,562	11,619	10,438		291	178	113		12,998	3,454	8,663	1,797	6,866			
60-65	21,519	9,687	11,962		316	193	123		9,406	2,242	11,827	2,280	9,597			
65-70	9,551	4,577	4,977		162	90	72		3,942	716	5,450	1,291	4,159			
70 and over	12,471	5,231	7,120		265	99	164		3,691	666	8,755	2,167	6,648			
GRAND TOTAL	979,050	482,959	496,121		503,679	374,761	221,893		377,160	193,419	98,241	19,807	73,574			

TABLE VII.

Hindu.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)

HINDU.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	1	4	3	0	7	9	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	18,143	8,909	9,176	18,133	8,909	9,176	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	11,887	6,000	5,788	11,827	6,000	5,788	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	17,700	8,749	8,914	17,367	8,748	8,914	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	19,782	9,614	10,104	19,746	9,614	10,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	18,223	9,073	9,148	18,223	9,073	9,148	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	83,410	42,365	43,029	83,493	42,465	43,029	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-10	85,577	43,113	42,214	85,246	43,109	42,157	78	1	74	3	...	3
10-15	79,670	40,506	38,981	76,851	40,157	36,394	2,619	103	2,614	77	4	73
15-20	61,712	30,378	31,436	43,717	28,148	16,669	17,113	2,675	15,038	886	63	891
20-25	58,571	29,719	31,850	19,642	16,424	4,919	35,755	10,729	26,026	3,176	660	2,616
25-30	54,673	25,089	29,629	8,092	6,451	1,011	41,879	17,637	24,812	4,685	1,010	3,676
30-35	48,783	21,779	25,316	3,406	2,695	611	38,606	18,910	19,690	6,083	1,268	4,916
35-40	41,021	21,231	20,172	1,770	1,827	443	33,033	18,504	14,469	6,630	1,870	5,260
40-45	36,113	19,152	18,951	992	603	369	26,639	15,917	10,822	8,782	1,702	7,080
45-50	25,105	12,401	12,699	601	413	189	17,407	10,693	6,714	7,085	1,299	5,797
50-55	24,402	11,723	12,679	405	257	118	14,516	9,872	4,610	9,479	1,594	7,895
55-60	15,159	7,392	7,807	215	191	84	8,816	6,010	2,806	6,168	1,251	4,917
60-65	13,901	6,503	8,561	221	138	89	6,346	4,855	1,451	8,497	1,510	6,987
65-70	6,420	3,016	3,423	108	53	63	2,562	2,098	461	3,769	863	2,006
70 and over	8,672	3,423	6,247	138	63	73	2,441	2,017	427	6,090	1,315	4,745
GRAND TOTAL	646,132	315,458	380,714	326,897	191,696	145,901	247,815	119,892	127,923	71,420	19,630	67,590

TABLE VII.

Christian
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-1	8,038	4,025	4,011	8,036	1,035	4,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	5,516	2,833	2,678	5,516	2,833	2,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	7,661	3,912	3,949	7,861	3,912	3,949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	8,524	4,216	4,308	8,524	4,216	4,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	7,625	3,875	3,750	7,625	3,875	3,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 0-5	37,562	18,866	18,696	37,562	18,866	18,696	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6-10	38,186	19,419	18,767	38,171	19,415	18,756	15	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	35,556	17,853	17,703	34,856	17,755	17,091	712	65	647	8	3	5	..	..	..	..
15-20	25,186	12,811	12,375	17,649	11,639	5,081	7,428	1,132	6,260	116	30	98	..	..	..	..
20-25	23,547	11,001	12,463	6,509	6,460	1,103	16,492	6,617	10,576	546	111	436	..	..	..	..
25-30	20,719	9,921	10,798	2,377	1,914	165	17,355	7,767	9,688	987	240	717	..	..	..	..
30-35	17,699	8,864	8,835	846	601	849	15,393	8,010	7,383	1,460	350	1,110	..	..	..	..
35-40	15,847	8,896	7,951	421	276	215	13,534	7,609	5,925	1,922	601	1,421	..	..	..	..
40-45	13,150	6,791	6,356	355	177	178	10,343	6,086	4,267	2,452	631	1,031	..	..	..	..
45-50	10,153	5,591	4,799	252	149	103	7,761	4,820	2,871	2,340	655	1,785	..	..	..	..
50-55	8,925	4,176	4,169	132	76	60	5,295	3,468	1,827	2,858	612	2,246	..	..	..	..
55-60	5,861	2,786	2,005	68	44	34	3,357	2,278	1,079	2,056	464	1,593	..	..	..	..
60-65	5,047	2,407	2,070	78	47	31	2,599	1,762	637	2,620	698	2,922	..	..	..	..
65-70	2,560	1,060	1,280	44	30	14	1,119	873	246	1,397	377	1,030	..	..	..	..
70 and over	3,267	1,437	1,830	61	33	28	970	771	199	2,236	623	1,613	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	262,595	131,783	130,817	139,422	76,431	62,991	102,173	50,892	61,911	21,000	4,945	16,000	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)
CHRISTIAN.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE VII.

Jew.
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

JEW.
Age, Sex and Civil condition,

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	41	22	10	41	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-1	17	11	6	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	20	11	9	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	42	7	25	42	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	35	8	17	35	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	155	70	76	155	70	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	139	63	76	139	63	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	134	69	75	129	69	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	102	58	44	78	56	22	24	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	107	50	57	47	36	11	58	14	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-25	86	36	60	22	14	8	60	20	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-30	102	38	64	14	10	4	82	26	56	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
30-35	68	35	32	8	3	3	57	30	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
35-40	66	39	27	1	1	...	55	35	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
40-45	46	30	16	2	1	1	35	27	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-50	61	40	21	1	1	...	46	30	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
50-55	36	27	9	1	1	...	22	21	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
55-60	36	14	23	1	...	1	16	11	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
60-65	17	13	4	...	...	...	7	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
65-70	12	5	7	...	...	...	5	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over	1,167	87	650	598	396	373	166	227	299	103	31	69	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,167	87	650	598	396	373	166	227	299	103	31	69	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.
Animistic.
Age, Sex and Civil condition

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	23	10	7	25	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	7	2	6	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	10	6	6	10	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	10	8	2	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	51	32	10	51	32	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-10	32	17	15	32	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	29	15	11	28	15	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
15-20	35	15	20	22	16	7	12	...	12	1	...	1
20-25	42	17	25	11	8	3	29	9	20	2	...	2
25-30	36	16	20	2	1	1	33	14	19	1	1	...
30-35	35	23	12	3	8	...	27	16	11	5	4	1
35-40	32	18	14	3	2	1	25	18	12	4	3	1
40-45	21	7	14	1	...	1	18	7	11	2	...	2
45-50	21	17	4	...	...	...	17	15	2	4	2	2
50-55	7	3	4	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	...	1
55-60	11	6	6	...	...	...	7	5	2	4	...	4
60-65	7	4	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	1	2
65-70	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	1
70 and over	4	3	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2
GRAND TOTAL	368	199	170	153	96	67	183	80	94	32	13	19

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

NOTE. 1—Of the 5,708 (4,219 males and 1,489 females), Christians literate in English 56 (37 males and 19 females) are Europeans and allied races and 303 (143 males and 160 females) are Anglo-Indians.

2—Education among Indian Christians by Sect.

AGE	NUMBER LITERATE											
	INDIAN CHRISTIANS			PROTESTANT			ROMAN CATHOLIC			SYRIAN		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	68,031	45,770	22,511	1,043	694	349	31,634	20,871	10,763	35,404	24,205	11,199
0—10	2,862	1,652	1,210	41	25	16	1,377	763	614	1,444	864	580
10—15	10,759	6,212	1,647	159	91	68	4,530	2,341	2,009	5,010	3,550	2,460
15—20	10,006	6,018	3,918	166	94	72	4,739	2,810	1,921	5,101	3,119	1,982
20 and over	44,454	11,898	12,006	677	484	193	20,928	11,722	6,250	22,849	16,642	6,207

TABLE VIII.
Education by Religion
and Age.

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TABLE VIII.
EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Religion	AGE	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		TOTAL					LITERATE					ILLITERATE			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Religions	0-10	266,278	133,855	132,423	7,628	4,656	2,972	258,650	120,229	120,421	288	186	102		
	10-15	124,572	63,451	61,121	25,082	15,896	9,186	99,490	47,555	51,935	2,599	1,857	742		
	15-20	93,733	46,471	47,262	24,936	16,696	8,240	68,797	29,776	29,022	4,341	3,377	961		
	20 and over	494,497	280,152	255,345	123,764	91,842	28,922	370,733	114,810	220,423	10,778	9,310	1,468		
	Total	979,080	482,959	496,121	181,410	132,090	49,320	797,670	350,869	446,801	18,006	14,750	3,276		
Hindu	0-10	170,820	85,578	85,242	4,530	2,840	1,690	166,290	82,734	83,556	161	102	59		
	10-15	79,547	40,566	38,981	13,675	9,203	4,472	65,872	31,909	31,569	1,783	1,318	435		
	15-20	61,716	30,279	31,438	14,179	10,017	4,162	47,537	20,201	27,276	2,895	2,337	558		
	20 and over	334,049	168,996	175,053	74,023	58,396	15,627	260,026	100,660	159,366	7,191	6,477	714		
	Total	646,132	315,418	330,714	106,407	80,396	26,011	539,725	235,022	304,703	12,030	10,264	1,766		
Muslim	0-10	19,310	9,917	9,393	135	101	34	19,175	9,710	9,465	7	6	1		
	10-15	9,294	4,850	4,444	524	435	89	8,770	4,415	4,355	12	11	1		
	15-20	6,680	3,302	3,378	639	562	77	6,041	2,740	3,301	51	49	2		
	20 and over	33,433	16,071	16,462	4,571	4,253	318	28,862	12,718	16,144	151	147	4		
	Total	68,717	34,940	33,777	5,869	5,351	518	62,848	29,589	33,259	221	213	8		

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion
and Age.

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TABLE VIII.—(cont.)
EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Religion	POPULATION														LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
	AGE	TOTAL				LITERATE				ILLITERATE				Persons	Males	Females		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
Christian	0-10	75,748	38,285	37,463	2,950	1,708	1,242	72,798	36,577	36,221	117	76	41					
	10-15	35,556	17,953	17,603	16,850	6,298	4,612	24,706	11,716	12,991	892	497	395					
	15-20	25,186	12,811	12,375	10,079	6,088	3,991	15,107	6,723	8,384	1,390	999	401					
	20 and over	126,105	62,709	63,396	44,891	32,051	12,840	81,214	39,938	50,556	3,399	2,657	742					
	Total	262,595	131,758	130,837	68,770	46,085	22,685	193,825	85,673	108,152	5,708	4,219	1,489					
Jain	0-10	23	14	9	4	4	...	19	10	9	...	...	...		
	10-15	12	6	7	2	1	1	10	4	6	1	...	...			
	15-20	14	7	7	5	6	...	9	2	7	1	1	...					
	20 and over	52	32	20	25	23	9	27	9	18	2	2	...					
	Total	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	4	3	1					
Jew	0-10	294	144	152	9	3	6	285	139	146	3	2	1					
	10-15	134	69	75	31	19	12	103	40	63	1	1	...					
	15-20	102	58	44	33	28	10	69	35	34	4	1	...					
	20 and over	637	328	309	252	178	74	385	160	225	35	27	9					
	Total	1,167	587	580	325	223	102	842	364	478	43	31	12					
Animist	0-10	83	49	84	...	...	...	33	40	34	...	...	...		
	10-15	29	18	11	...	...	...	29	18	11	...	...	...		
	15-20	35	15	20	1	1	...	34	14	20	...	...	...		
	20 and over	221	116	105	2	1	1	219	115	104	...	...	...		
	Total	368	198	170	3	2	1	365	156	169	...	...	...		

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

NOTE.—While in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, this table deals with only selected castes, tribes and races, the minor ones being left out of account.

TABLE IX.
Education by Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.

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COCHIN STATE.		EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.										IMPERIAL SERIES.		
CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.		POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOTAL.					LITERATE.							
		Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU.														
Andaman	...	8,079	4,061	4,018	3,893	2,581	1,312	4,185	1,450	2,705	613	515	98	
Arayan	...	5,580	3,514	2,630	680	617	65	4,900	2,429	2,471	13	12	1	
Brahmin, Malayali	...	6,436	3,464	2,973	2,991	2,179	813	3,445	1,355	2,090	171	160	4	
Do	...	21,836	11,890	10,416	10,678	6,105	2,573	11,158	5,335	7,823	3,205	3,049	156	
Do	...	8,080	4,305	3,085	1,932	1,623	309	6,148	2,772	3,376	573	544	99	
Do	...	4,016	2,734	1,923	1,416	1,317	179	2,600	1,490	1,104	336	303	39	
Chakkari	...	463	253	210	55	49	6	410	275	205	5	5	...	
Chakkari	...	2,003	1,003	1,000	302	255	27	1,701	715	953	21	17	...	
Chetti	...	9,163	4,135	5,028	722	620	79	8,431	3,485	4,946	96	95	1	
Do	...	370	159	312	84	72	14	286	86	200	19	16	...	
Flathman	...	15,197	7,050	7,941	1,911	1,859	302	13,286	6,747	7,539	61	53	...	
Ilavar	...	224,008	107,234	110,774	23,820	19,977	3,484	200,188	87,207	112,981	844	762	62	
Kandian	...	4,805	2,030	2,775	427	408	12	4,378	1,622	2,756	34	33	1	
Kandian	...	35,917	17,532	18,384	4,630	4,179	461	31,287	13,564	17,723	43	40	...	
Kandian	...	8,424	4,400	4,015	370	335	31	8,054	4,078	3,971	...	...	...
Kandian	...	2,393	1,031	1,302	683	579	302	1,505	512	991	...	...	...
Kandian	...	6,554	3,657	2,697	305	319	34	6,051	3,434	2,613	...	...	...
Kandian, Malayali	...	1,232	587	615	713	386	137	519	201	313	...	...	...
Do	...	417	241	176	139	111	95	279	190	148	...	...	...
Kandian	...	10,328	5,020	6,308	878	845	92	9,450	4,174	5,276	...	...	...
Kandian	...	3,432	1,611	1,531	79	77	2	3,353	1,534	1,829	...	...	...
Nayar	...	131,054	62,977	64,077	10,667	9,023	13,611	90,367	35,954	54,413	5,184	3,989	...	
Omalan	...	2,457	1,200	1,257	152	137	15	2,285	1,099	1,222	...	...	...
Paradisi	...	2,612	1,153	1,459	263	215	18	2,379	509	1,411	

TABLE IX.
Education by Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.

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COCHIN STATE.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION										IMPERIAL SERIES		
		TOTAL					LITERATE					ILLITERATE		
		Persons		Males		Persons	Males		Females		Persons	Males		Females
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		...	3,560	1,734	1,826	228	186	44	3,332	1,549	1,783	17	17	2
	Paularan	...	1,299	707	592	374	302	72	925	385	540	12	8	4
	Pandittan	...	7,145	3,898	3,247	551	41	11	7,094	3,857	3,237	...	...	1
	Parayan	...	69,423	34,371	35,052	641	560	81	68,782	33,931	34,851	2	2	...
	Pulayan	...	9,507	4,265	5,242	1,109	888	221	8,398	3,974	4,424	24	24	...
	Velan	...	2,038	1,285	1,753	260	200	60	1,778	1,043	735	...	...	...
	Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	3,185	1,490	1,695	524	375	149	2,661	1,112	1,549	10	4	6
	Vekkattolayan	...	6,232	3,167	3,065	1,128	1,057	71	5,104	2,107	3,004	8	8	...
	Vellan	...	4,587	2,879	1,708	1,104	91	170	3,483	1,945	1,538	184	174	10
	Veluttedan	...	3,347	1,466	1,881	481	348	133	2,866	1,217	1,649	8	7	1
	Vettuvan	...	4,759	2,978	2,781	15	10	5	4,744	2,968	2,776	...	...	...
	MUSALMAN:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jonakan	...	56,018	28,373	27,645	3,825	3,631	194	52,193	24,734	27,459	85	82	3
	Ravuttan	...	6,544	3,638	3,006	841	64	37	5,703	2,794	2,909	42	39	3
	CHRISTIAN:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anglo-Indian	...	2,182	1,173	1,009	623	476	147	1,557	897	656	363	143	167
	Portuguese	...	66	48	23	60	40	9	6	4	2	56	37	19
	Indian Christian	...	260,347	130,512	129,835	69,081	45,770	23,311	192,266	84,772	107,494	5,359	4,040	1,319
	Jin	...	101	59	43	36	23	1	65	26	40	5	3	2
	Jew	...	1,167	687	480	325	271	102	842	391	451	43	31	12
	ANIMIST:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadan	...	274	148	126	2	1	1	272	147	125	...	...	...
	Malayan	...	94	50	44	1	1	...	93	47	46	...	...	...

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES

LANGUAGE							Persons	Males	Females
1							2	3	4
Cochin State							979,050	452,959	496,121
A. Vernaculars of India							975,500	452,669	495,831
VERNACULAR OF THE STATE.									
Malayalam							882,822	433,529	449,293
VERNACULARS FOREIGN TO THE STATE.							95,678	49,140	46,533
Gujarati							1,342	692	710
Goanese							8	8	...
Hindi							46	6	40
Hindustani							2,341	1,400	911
Kachchhi							622	316	276
Kannarese							3,772	1,994	1,778
Konkani							17,604	9,258	8,346
Marathi							3,013	1,575	1,438
Tamil							57,574	29,416	28,128
Telugu							8,901	4,161	4,740
Tulu							453	313	140
Urdu							2	1	1
B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries.							195	151	44
Arabic							53	33	20
Hebrew							50	26	24
Syriac							92	92	...
C. European Languages.							385	139	246
Dutch							2	2	..
English							324	101	223
Portuguese							50	27	23
Spanish							9	9	...

TABLE XI.

—
BIRTH PLACE.

TABLE XI.

COCHIN STATE.

BIRTH PLACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Population of the State	979,080	482,959	496,121
A.—Born in India	979,010	482,909	496,101
I.—Within the Province of Enumeration—(Cochin State) ..	959,321	464,575	474,746
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond the Province of Enumeration.	39,689	18,384	21,355
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE PROVINCE OF ENUMERATION.	38,769	17,846	20,923
1.—British Territory (Madras Presidency) ..	26,350	12,414	13,960
Bellary	3	2	1
Colombatore	2,338	1,015	1,323
Ganjam	1	1	..
Godavari	2	1	1
Karnool	1	1	..
Madras	225	106	122
Madura	216	135	81
Malabar	21,656	9,783	11,873
Nellore	5	3	2
Nilgiris	29	19	10
North Arcot	16	4	12
South Canara	853	646	307
Salurn	181	171	10
South Arcot	3	2	1
Tanjore	117	58	59
Tinnevely	607	377	230
Trichinopoly	121	88	33
Vizagapatam	3	2	1
2.—Indian States.	12,339	5,432	6,957
Travancore	12,331	5,430	6,951
Indukotai	8	2	6
(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	848	439	409
1.—British Territory ..	264	137	107
Bengal	9	3	6
Bombay	177	104	69
Burma	8	2	6
Central Provinces and Berar ..	55	34	21
Coorg	1	..	1
Punjab	7	5	2
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ..	7	4	3
2.—Indian States ..	584	262	302
BARODA STATE	9	6	3

TABLE XI.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

BIRTH PLACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
2.—Indian States (cont.)			
BOMBAY STATES. ...	477	232	245
(a) Cutch ...	15	11	1
(b) Kathiawar ...	462	216	244
Hyderabad ...	9	2	7
Kashmir ...	1	...	1
Mysore ...	77	42	35
Rajputana ...	11	...	11
(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	72	49	23
I. FRENCH SETTLEMENTS	13	10	8
Pondicherry ...	3	2	1
Karikal ...	1	...	1
Mahe ...	14	8	6
II. PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT.	54	39	15
Goa ...	54	39	15
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries	18	11	6
Arabia ...	1	1	...
Ceylon ...	9	6	3
Persia ...	1	1	...
Turkey in Asia ...	7	4	3
C.—Born in Europe.	45	34	11
(1) UNITED KINGDOM.	27	20	7
England and Wales ...	18	14	4
Scotland ...	6	5	1
Ireland ...	3	1	2
(2) OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	18	14	4
Belgium ...	1	...	1
France ...	1	...	1
Holland ...	2	2	...
Norway ...	2	1	1
Portugal ...	3	2	1
Spain ...	9	9	...
D.—Born in America.	3	3	...
United States ...	3	3	...
E.—Born in Australasia	4	1	3
New Zealand ...	2	...	2
Philippines ...	2	1	1

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES.

PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY TALUKS.

1. Of the insane, 1 Hindu female, 1 Christian female and 1 Christian male are blind; and 2 Hindu males and 1 Christian female are deaf-mute.
Of the deaf-mute, 1 Hindu male is insane, and 1 Hindu male and 2 Christian females are blind.
Of the blind, 2 Hindu males, 1 Hindu female and one Christian female are deaf-mute.
Of the leper 1 Hindu male is deaf-mute.
2. Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head and the double infirmities are 15 in number.

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES

COCHIN STATE.

Part I.—Distribution by Age.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
1—2...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
2—3...	18	9	9	2	...	2	4	4	...	12	5	7	...	...	...
3—4...	11	7	4	...	...	...	5	2	3	5	4	1	1	1	...
4—5...	11	7	4	1	1	...	5	4	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
TOTAL 0—5	46	29	18	3	1	2	14	10	4	28	16	12	1	1	...
5—10...	124	75	49	2	1	1	59	38	21	59	34	25	4	2	2
10—15...	166	110	56	7	5	2	72	39	33	62	45	17	25	21	4
15—20...	209	123	81	29	15	11	71	41	30	81	50	31	30	21	9
20—25...	216	123	93	34	20	14	63	34	29	71	38	33	48	31	17
25—30...	224	123	101	41	22	19	61	28	33	73	25	38	49	38	11
30—35...	220	116	104	48	32	16	52	25	27	65	20	45	58	39	19
35—40...	207	121	86	56	33	23	27	18	9	85	42	43	39	23	11
40—45...	234	125	99	39	21	18	29	14	15	102	46	56	64	54	10
45—50...	167	88	79	37	14	23	18	10	8	74	39	35	38	26	13
50—55...	188	102	86	29	17	12	20	10	10	98	43	55	44	35	9
55—60...	134	75	59	18	11	7	7	4	3	80	38	42	29	22	7
60—65...	163	79	89	16	6	10	3	...	3	133	64	69	17	9	8
65—70...	95	50	45	12	8	4	...	...	...	72	34	38	11	8	3
70 and over...	188	78	110	10	4	6	3	2	6	167	69	98	9	6	3
TOTAL 5—70															
and over	2,540	1,403	1,137	378	212	166	499	263	237	1,222	597	625	465	339	126
Grand total	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	213	168	504	273	231	1,250	613	637	466	340	126

Part II.—Distribution by Taluk.

TALUK	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	213	168	504	273	231	1,250	613	637	466	340	126
Cochin Kanayannur ...	766	481	285	131	75	56	123	66	57	253	140	113	255	198	57
Cranganore ...	88	44	44	14	5	9	7	5	2	38	24	14	12	12	...
Mekundapuram ...	484	252	232	62	38	24	112	61	51	254	126	128	53	36	22
Trichur ...	560	292	268	69	40	29	132	71	61	315	149	166	47	33	14
Talapilly ...	494	255	239	51	29	22	76	40	36	290	135	155	89	64	25
Chittur ...	214	104	110	54	27	27	48	30	18	100	41	59	14	7	7

TABLE XII—A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES & RACES.

NOTE.—The following statement exhibits combination of infirmities by Race, Caste, Sex and Age.

Race and Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Infirmities.
<i>Hindu.</i>			
Chetti ...	Male	100	Blind and Deaf-mute
Puvan ...	do.	48	Lepet and do.
Kaikolan ...	Female	98	Blind and do.
Kemmalan (Thattant) ...	Male	25	Insane and do.
Do (Kollan) ...	do.	31	Blind and do.
Nayar ...	do.	2	Do and do.
Ottanaikan ...	do.	18	Insane and do.
Velan ...	do.	30	Do and do.
Others (Ambittan) ...	Female	53	Do and Blind.
<i>Christian.</i>			
Indian Christian ...	Male	39	Do and do.
Do. ...	Female	5	Deaf-mute and do.
Do. ...	do.	28	Insane and do.
Do. ...	do.	51	Do and Deaf-mute.
Do. ...	do.	75	Blind and do.
Do. ...	do.	75	Do and do.

Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head.

TABLE XII—A.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEATH WITH			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HINDU.	646,132	315,418	330,714	241	138	103	301	163	138	905	435	470	253	199	81
Ambalavasi	8,079	4,061	4,018	7	4	3	4	2	2	15	7	8	1	1	...
Arayan	5,580	3,044	2,536	4	4	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	2	2	...
Brahmin, Malayali	6,436	3,463	2,973	8	8	...	1	1	...	17	10	7	1	1	...
Do. Tamil	21,836	11,390	10,446	10	8	2	9	6	3	34	14	20	3	3	...
Do. Konkani	8,080	4,395	3,685	12	9	3	1	1	...	11	7	4	...	...	...
Do. Others	4,016	2,733	1,283	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Chetti	9,163	4,185	5,028	6	2	4	10	4	6	8	8	5	3	3	...
Devangan	370	188	212	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Eluthassan	15,197	7,356	7,841	...	...	...	8	3	5	37	18	19	3	3	...
Huvan	224,008	107,234	116,774	75	33	42	99	55	44	282	140	142	113	86	27
Kaikolan	4,805	2,030	2,775	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	...	4
Kammalan	35,917	17,833	18,384	19	9	10	27	6	21	61	32	29	21	14	7
Kanakkan	8,424	4,409	4,015	4	4	...	8	6	2	7	4	3	10	5	5
Kaniyan	2,393	1,091	1,302	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Kavundan	6,354	3,657	2,697	3	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Kshatriya, Malayali	1,232	587	645	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Kudumi Chetti	10,328	5,020	5,308	2	1	1	7	4	3	13	8	6	5	4	1
Kusavan	3,442	1,611	1,831	1	1	...	5	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Nayar	131,054	62,977	68,077	45	23	22	52	26	26	231	98	133	45	30	15
Ottanaikan	2,437	1,200	1,237	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Panan	2,642	1,153	1,489	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	3	2	1
Pandaran	3,560	1,784	1,826	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	2	1	1	1	...
Parayan	7,145	3,888	3,257	3	2	1	2	1	1	13	4	9	3	1	2
Pulayan	69,423	34,471	34,952	5	3	2	21	16	5	88	43	45	46	29	17
Vadukan	657	85	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Vaiya	886	399	487	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Valan	9,507	4,266	5,241	5	4	1	3	2	1	11	6	5	2	...	2
Velan	6,232	3,157	3,075	6	4	2	5	2	3	20	9	11	3	3	...
Velakkathalavan	3,185	1,490	1,695	4	3	1	3	1	2	7	4	3	2	2	...
Vellalan	4,587	2,679	1,708	6	5	1	1	1	...	4	1	3	2	2	...
Veluttedan	3,347	1,565	1,782	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	2	1	...	...	...
Vettuvan	4,759	2,378	2,381	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	...
Others	21,051	10,869	10,682	5	2	3	10	4	6	13	6	7	1	1	...
MUSALMAN.	65,717	34,940	33,777	26	11	15	44	23	21	72	43	29	23	19	4
Jonakan	56,018	28,373	27,645	20	9	12	37	18	19	62	40	22	21	17	4
Ravuttan	6,544	3,538	3,006	2	2	...	6	4	2	7	2	5	...	...	...
Others	6,155	3,029	3,126	4	1	3	1	1	...	3	1	2	2	2	...
CHRISTIAN.	262,595	131,758	130,837	110	61	49	156	84	72	270	132	138	158	120	38
Anglo-Indian	2,182	1,173	1,009	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Insula Christian	260,347	130,542	129,805	110	61	49	155	83	72	269	132	137	157	119	38
JEW	1,167	597	590	4	3	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...
ANIMIST	368	198	170	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Grand Total	979,080	482,959	496,121	381	213	168	504	273	231	1250	613	637	466	340	126

TABLE XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

NOTE.—Non-indigenous castes which are of minor importance are lumped together in the table as "minor castes"

TABLE XIII.

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Cochin State					979,080	482,959	496,121
HINDU	...	...	...	...	646,132	315,418	330,714
Agamudaiyan	...	...	...	...	81	13	68
Ambalavasi	...	...	...	...	8,079	4,061	4,018
Adikal	...	...	...	...	23	13	10
Chakkiyar	...	...	...	...	71	38	33
Chakkiyar Nambiyar	...	...	...	...	51	14	37
Chengazhi Nambiyar	...	...	...	...	945	520	425
Kallattu Kurup	...	...	...	...	151	81	120
Marar	...	...	...	...	1,447	724	723
Nambiyassan	...	...	...	...	592	322	270
Pisharodi	...	...	...	...	1,228	664	664
Putural	...	...	...	...	891	369	522
Tigypattunni	...	...	...	...	80	67	23
Variyar	...	...	...	...	2,600	1,409	1,191
Ambattan	...	...	...	...	1,032	549	482
Arayan	...	...	...	...	5,580	3,044	2,536
Baniya	...	...	...	...	336	208	128
Bhatiya	...	...	...	...	31	16	15
Brahman	...	...	...	...	40,368	21,981	18,387
Embran	...	...	...	...	317	191	206
Gauda	...	...	...	...	1,660	1,421	239
Konkani	...	...	...	...	8,080	4,395	3,685
Malayali	...	...	...	...	830	484	346
Elayad	...	...	...	...	179	81	98
Muttad	...	...	...	...	5,427	2,898	2,529
Nambudiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil	...	...	...	...	21,836	11,390	10,446
Others	...	...	...	...	1,439	721	718
Chakkan	...	...	...	...	463	253	210
Chakkiliyan	...	...	...	...	438	97	341
Chaliyan	...	...	...	...	2,003	1,003	1,000
Chetti	...	...	...	...	9,163	4,185	5,028
Chunnambottan	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Dadi	...	...	...	...	270	76	194
Devangan	...	...	...	...	370	156	214
Eluthassan	...	...	...	...	15,197	7,356	7,841
Idaiyan	...	...	...	...	209	98	111
Nusan	...	...	...	...	221,023	107,234	113,774
Nutan	...	...	...	...	223,465	106,941	116,464
Kavutigan	...	...	...	...	603	292	310
Kaikolan	...	...	...	...	4,805	2,090	2,775
Kakkalan	...	...	...	...	508	237	271
Kallan	...	...	...	...	1,135	637	498
Kallar	...	...	...	...	3	...	3

TABLE XIII.—(cont).

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Kammalan	...	...	...	...	35,917	17,553	18,394
Kallasari	...	...	...	...	2,436	1,076	1,360
Kollan	...	...	...	...	8,029	3,670	4,159
Marasari	...	...	...	...	18,555	9,879	9,076
Moosari	...	...	...	...	946	477	469
Tattan	...	...	...	...	5,692	3,069	2,513
Tolkellan	...	...	...	...	349	142	207
Kammalan, Tamil	...	...	...	...	901	336	565
Kanakkan	...	...	...	...	8,424	4,409	4,015
Kaniyan	...	...	...	...	2,393	1,091	1,302
Kannadiyan	...	...	...	...	56	15	41
Kannan	...	...	...	...	120	73	47
Kavara	...	...	...	...	260	163	97
Kavundan	...	...	...	...	6,354	3,657	2,697
Konatti	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kshatriya	...	...	...	...	1,649	828	821
Malayali	...	...	...	...	1,232	587	645
Rajput	...	...	...	...	16	1	15
Others	...	...	...	...	401	240	161
Kudumi Chetti	...	...	...	...	10,328	5,020	5,308
Kurikkal	...	...	...	...	109	63	46
Kurup	...	...	...	...	963	420	453
Kusavan	...	...	...	...	3,442	1,611	1,831
Malayan	...	...	...	...	500	391	109
Manayar	...	...	...	...	5	..	5
Maratha	...	...	...	...	76	40	36
Mudallyar	...	...	...	...	687	297	290
Mukkuvan	...	...	...	...	89	44	45
Muttiriyar	...	...	...	...	7	1	6
Nayar	...	...	...	...	131,054	62,977	68,077
Nambi Kurup	...	...	...	...	25	20	5
Nambidi	...	...	...	...	362	156	206
Nanjannattu Pillai	...	...	...	...	136	97	39
Nayadi	...	...	...	...	119	47	72
Odiya	...	...	...	...	89	69	20
Ottanaikan (Odde)	...	...	...	...	2,437	1,200	1,237
Panan	...	...	...	...	2,642	1,153	1,489
Pandaran	...	...	...	...	3,560	1,734	1,826
Panditattan	...	...	...	...	1,299	737	562
Parayan	...	...	...	...	67	24	43
Parayan	...	...	...	...	7,145	3,393	3,757
Parayan (Tamil)	...	...	...	...	90	79	11
Pondan	...	...	...	...	56	28	28
Pulayan	...	...	...	...	69,423	34,471	34,952
Pulluvan	...	...	...	...	114	60	54

TABLE XIII.—(cont).

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Reddi	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Samantan	...	...	...	...	59	28	31
Shanau	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sudra unspecified	...	...	...	...	362	94	268
Tarakan	...	...	...	...	800	328	477
Tottiyau	...	...	...	...	58	27	31
Ullatan	...	...	...	...	413	211	202
Vadukan	...	...	...	...	657	85	572
Vaisyau	...	...	...	...	886	800	487
Valan	...	...	...	...	2,507	4,266	5,241
Valachetti	...	...	...	...	37	13	24
Valluvan	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Vaniyan	...	...	...	...	995	566	429
Vannan	...	...	...	...	2,038	1,285	753
Velakkattalavan	...	...	...	...	3,185	1,490	1,695
Velau	...	...	...	...	6,232	3,167	3,075
Vellalan	...	...	...	...	4,587	2,879	1,708
Veluttedan	...	...	...	...	3,347	1,666	1,782
Vettuvan	...	...	...	...	4,759	2,378	2,381
Vilkurup	...	...	...	...	1,005	544	461
Virmaaivan	...	...	...	...	11	7	4
Minor Castes	...	...	...	...	2,231	583	1,648
MUSALMAN	...	...	...	...	68,717	34,940	33,777
Bora	...	...	...	...	49	37	12
Hanevi	...	...	...	...	155	85	70
Jonakan	...	...	...	...	56,018	28,373	27,645
Kachchi	...	...	...	...	73	64	9
Pathan	...	...	...	...	1,165	500	665
Ravuttan	...	...	...	...	6,544	3,538	3,006
Shahi	...	...	...	...	1,140	616	524
Saiyad	...	...	...	...	139	65	74
Sheik	...	...	...	...	2,095	935	1,160
Others	...	...	...	...	1,339	607	672
CHRISTIAN	...	...	...	...	262,595	131,758	130,837
Anglo-Indian	...	...	...	...	2,182	1,178	1,009
European (British Subject)	...	...	...	...	23	19	4
European (others)	...	...	...	...	43	24	19
Indian Christian	...	...	...	...	260,347	130,542	129,805
JAIN	...	...	...	...	101	58	43
JEW	...	...	...	...	1,167	587	580
Black Jew	...	...	...	...	1,014	512	502
White Jew	...	...	...	...	153	75	78
ANIMIST	...	...	...	...	363	193	170
Kadai	...	...	...	...	274	148	126
Malayali	...	...	...	...	94	50	44

TABLE XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

NOTE:—This Table like Table IX deals only with certain selected castes and not with the whole population. All main castes over 2,000 in strength and a few others, which though not numerically so strong, are of local importance, are included in this Table.

TABLE XIV.
Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

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TABLE XIV.
MALES.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

COCHIN STATE,

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED						MARRIED						WIDOWED								
		0-5						0-5						0-5								
		Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40 and over			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
HINDU																						
Ambalavasi	1,061	2,473	623	659	802	262	590	101	1,390	...	...	...	...	11	690	199	...	...	...	...	55	143
Arayan	3,044	1,809	370	649	328	263	265	11	1,026	...	2	...	...	11	533	479	...	...	...	...	52	98
Brahman. Malayali	3,463	1,796	304	417	171	474	349	81	1,670	...	...	1	...	20	738	97	...	...	...	...	26	71
Do.	11,900	6,644	1,816	1,892	831	902	631	99	5,411	...	...	0	...	76	2,911	832	...	...	...	2	62	268
Do. Konkani	4,895	2,869	587	625	208	661	352	86	1,976	...	...	2	...	52	492	250	...	...	...	2	33	215
Do.	2,783	1,895	302	346	266	210	228	123	1,271	...	...	1	...	6	747	67	...	...	1	...	17	49
Chakkari	253	173	40	45	30	36	19	3	64	...	...	...	...	4	40	16	...	...	...	2	9	0
Challian	1,009	604	144	207	78	119	50	0	370	...	...	...	...	7	201	163	...	...	...	...	7	22
Chetti	4,135	2,251	533	739	305	327	277	7	1,719	...	4	4	40	944	727	165	...	...	...	2	38	125
Devangan	8154	70	7	26	11	10	12	...	57	...	...	...	...	23	22	25	...	...	...	...	10	15
Eluthassan	7,356	4,064	960	1,211	565	679	481	18	2,980	...	...	1	...	1,641	1,312	312	...	...	...	3	94	215
Iluvai	107,284	63,105	15,023	21,524	8,744	10,013	7,964	368	40,237	...	7	18	...	261	23,451	3,891	...	...	...	5	1,039	2,823
Kakkolan	2,040	1,101	280	357	110	185	121	8	534	...	...	3	...	12	424	95	...	...	...	...	23	72
Kannalan	17,689	10,205	2,308	3,457	1,842	1,801	1,206	65	6,717	...	...	12	...	120	3,658	611	...	...	...	1	20	402
Kannalan	2,409	2,068	617	705	467	415	404	29	1,546	...	1	...	...	93	801	195	...	...	...	...	69	126
Kannalan	1,081	591	107	176	99	105	96	12	441	...	...	...	...	22	221	66	...	...	...	...	13	48
Kannalan	3,657	2,203	289	1,118	672	130	...	...	1,093	...	...	...	...	110	775	202	...	...	...	...	...	355
Kannalan	557	352	52	87	42	64	75	9	203	...	...	2	...	6	91	104	...	...	...	...	9	18
Kannalan	211	112	26	30	6	25	21	5	112	...	...	...	...	2	47	63	...	...	...	...	6	11
Kannalan	6,040	2,261	471	782	385	397	217	59	2,613	...	...	...	...	55	1,198	246	...	...	...	4	76	165
Kannalan	1,011	713	189	201	91	105	117	6	808	...	...	4	...	21	482	291	...	...	...	2	38	50
Kannalan	62,977	39,678	8,626	11,082	4,527	6,041	8,767	668	20,869	...	...	11	...	32	10,901	2,905	...	...	...	3	773	2,129
Kannalan	1,200	523	137	92	114	141	23	13	616	...	...	...	...	31	311	295	...	...	...	...	14	53
Kannalan	1,153	579	217	165	87	97	102	11	490	...	...	...	...	14	282	191	...	...	...	...	47	37
Kannalan	1,734	975	244	338	128	171	75	16	714	...	...	1	...	8	408	297	...	...	...	...	22	23

TABLE XIV.—(cont.)
MALES.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

COCHIN STATE.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

TABLE XIV.

Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

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TABLE XIV.—(cont.)
FEMALES.

Civil condition by age for selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED										MARRIED										WIDOWED					
		5-12-12-15-15-20-20-40 and over						Total				5-12-12-15-15-20-20-40 and over						Total				5-12-12-15-15-20-20-40 and over					
		0-5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
HINDU.																											
Ambalavel	4,018	1,740	559	594	266	196	104	21	1,436	...	4	57	201	539	332	842	...	...	4	17	241	580			
Aravan	2,356	1,133	386	476	141	87	23	10	1,104	12	118	681	933	909	4	309	111	194				
Irabhinasi, Malayali	2,973	1,166	293	396	123	69	92	6	1,271	...	51	162	325	492	288	594	...	...	...	19	108	466		
Do	10,446	4,544	1,755	2,292	517	...	...	...	4,426	...	41	324	662	2,009	1,389	1,456	...	1	3	26	380	1,040		
Do	3,682	1,945	474	686	183	39	17	2	1,558	...	6	116	236	908	902	782	...	...	...	9	186	587		
Do	1,283	357	133	134	48	22	15	2	674	...	6	33	142	349	114	252	...	...	...	5	53	194		
Chakkai	210	75	11	30	12	15	5	2	105	...	...	8	16	55	27	30	...	...	...	1	16	13
Chaliyan	1,000	536	117	164	64	74	100	17	411	...	...	...	2	247	162	68	...	...	...	...	11	42
Chetti	5,025	2,110	896	691	169	316	97	11	1,935	...	34	101	296	887	297	953	...	...	1	30	410	542			
Devangan	212	100	21	29	18	14	16	2	95	...	...	...	36	27	33	17	...	...	...	...	8	9
Eluthasau	7,841	3,378	1,071	1,306	554	219	177	18	3,180	...	2	39	445	2,058	636	1,223	...	...	...	23	412	839		
Huvan	116,774	53,992	14,723	20,134	8,422	6,892	2,632	325	44,696	...	34	310	4,218	30,823	9,216	19,149	...	9	18	195	4,049	14,878					
Kalkolan	2,775	1,247	314	364	310	140	117	2	1,179	...	1	27	211	686	254	349	...	...	2	3	136	308			
Kannulan	18,384	8,604	2,764	2,713	1,864	1,237	172	53	7,121	...	13	102	876	4,804	1,396	2,659	...	1	...	42	748	1,868					
Kanakkal	4,015	1,891	531	711	292	234	89	17	1,532	...	3	14	181	1,029	308	559	...	...	1	10	180	398			
Kaniyan	1,392	598	161	209	68	80	88	3	425	...	3	11	75	210	129	276	...	...	...	9	76	191		
Kavundan	2,697	1,960	621	332	425	559	3	10	570	...	...	...	67	200	213	177	...	...	...	...	20	157
Khatirya, Malayali	645	236	60	74	45	11	41	2	306	...	1	20	31	192	62	103	...	...	...	1	41	61		
Do	176	71	31	27	2	2	1	1	79	...	...	...	13	48	19	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
Kudumi Chetti	5,308	1,712	610	795	211	82	32	12	2,893	...	28	91	331	1,396	537	1,203	...	1	1	33	599	769					
Kusavan	1,831	815	184	267	56	75	22	6	823	...	4	21	204	413	183	191	...	...	...	1	66	134		
Nayar	68,077	28,399	8,467	10,358	5,563	2,091	1,729	171	25,016	...	42	232	2,479	17,325	4,935	13,662	...	1	13	180	4,116	10,353					
Ottanalkan	1,237	428	106	129	69	48	72	4	554	...	1	4	54	343	152	255	...	...	2	1	81	171			
Panan	1,489	564	148	199	124	57	26	6	669	...	2	52	169	354	102	266	...	...	1	10	55	163			
Pandaran	1,936	797	216	292	137	96	91	5	674	...	2	8	89	345	230	285	1	4	218	167					

TABLE XIV
Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

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TABLE XIV—(cont.)
FEMALES.

COCHIN STATE.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED					MARRIED					WIDOWED				
		Total					Total					Total				
		0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Pandittan	569	266	77	96	89	25	27	2	239	...	...	3	87	174	65	57
Parayan	3,757	1,658	207	660	264	166	83	9	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
Pulayan	34,952	17,221	6,483	7,278	2,607	1,293	576	54	12,737	...	...	4	148	1,664	8,271	5,064
Valan	5,241	2,013	548	780	318	244	132	26	2,203	...	...	2	18	271	1,420	940
Vannan	752	403	86	74	136	67	25	25	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Velan	3,076	1,406	406	604	266	169	62	10	1,284	...	...	4	92	257	627	385
Velakkattalavan	1,693	847	242	325	154	76	39	12	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Vellalan	1,708	613	254	178	100	68	16	4	749	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Veluttedan	1,782	763	219	238	97	94	69	6	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Vettuvan	2,381	1,086	308	428	160	119	61	12	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
MUSALMAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jonakan	27,645	13,917	4,109	5,662	2,341	1,342	505	58	9,840	...	...	11	173	496	7,094	3,838
Ravuttan	3,006	1,628	558	613	281	175	85	16	1,225	...	...	5	42	51	599	153
CHRISTIAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indian	1,009	511	174	176	74	23	46	19	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
European	23	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Indian Christian	129,502	62,476	19,522	23,993	11,463	5,938	2,126	414	21,404	...	...	167	489	6,239	33,500	15,925
JAIN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain	43	17	6	6	1	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
JEW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Jew	202	237	69	100	26	19	18	2	216	...	...	1	4	22	153	49
White Jew	78	36	7	8	3	9	8	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
ANIMIST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadavu	126	33	5	16	5	2	4	1	79	14
Malayan	44	24	14	2	2	5	1	...	15	6

TABLE XV.

CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.

TABLE XV.

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Territorial distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

COCHIN STATE.	DENOMINATIONS	IMPERIAL SERIES.									
		TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.									
		DISTRIBUTION BY RACE									
		TOTAL		European and allied Races		Anglo-Indian		Indian			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Anglican Communion.	...	651	320	331	11	8	8	15	301	308	
2. Baptist	...	31	15	16	...	11	...	...	15	16	
3. Congregationalist	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lutheran	...	57	31	26	...	...	...	2	31	24	
5. Minor Protestant Denomination	...	914	369	545	...	...	10	...	359	515	
6. Presbyterian	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7. Protestants (unsectarian and unspecified)	...	1,985	951	1,034	10	6	117	294	824	695	
8. Roman Catholic	...	108,739	53,746	54,993	16	9	977	695	62,764	54,980	
9. Syrian (Roman)	...	120,372	60,715	59,657	...	...	60	63	60,055	59,604	
10. Do. (Jacobite)	...	24,325	12,835	11,490	...	...	1	10	12,834	11,480	
11. Do. (Reformed)	...	3,692	1,793	1,899	..	...	...	...	1,793	1,699	
12. Do. (Chaldean)†	...	1,822	976	846	...	...	...	...	976	846	
Total	...	262,595	131,758	130,837	43	23	1,173	1,009	130,542	129,805	

TABLE XVI.

EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS
BY RACE AND AGE.

NOTE:—There are two Armenian males in the State, one in the age-group 30—40 and the other in the age-group 50 and over.

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

GENERAL TABLE.

Note (1) In this table the term "partially agriculturist" includes only those people whose subsidiary occupation falls under groups 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

(2) Groups numbers 19, 20, 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 101, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

GENERAL TABLE.											
Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers.				Dependents	
						Total		Partially agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		Pasture and agriculture.	499,059	133,310	73,585	1,302	251	292,144	
		(a)		ORDINARY CULTIVATION.							
		1		Income from rent of agricultural land—							
				(a) Non-cultivating land owners ...	15,095	1,982	1,111	...	...	12,002
				(b) Cultivating land owners ...	47,620	10,107	1,401	...	...	36,012
		2		Ordinary cultivators—							
				(a) Non-cultivating tenants ...	2,871	799	307	...	...	1,826
				(b) Cultivating tenants ...	217,136	57,540	16,887	...	...	142,729
		3		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters', clerks, rent collectors, etc.)	1,827	977	8	...	...	843
		4		Farm servants ...	3,003	809	835	...	...	1,804
		5		Field labourers ...	180,264	49,886	50,785	...	...	79,693
		(b)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.							
		6		Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,186	993	359	...	...	1,834
		7		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc., growers ...	20,590	7,020	1,598	...	...	11,672
		(c)		FORESTRY.							
		8		Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	708	211	...	13	...	497	
		9		Wood cutters: firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,682	1,706	261	116	82	2,715	
		10		Lac collectors ...	21	6	...	...	...	13
		(d)		RAISING OF FARM STOCK.							
		11		Cattle and buffaloes breeders and keepers ...	213	87	87	79	8	89	
		12		Sheep, goat, and pig breeders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13		Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	101	31	19	25	17	46	
		14		Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	49	32	7	5	...	10	
				...	1,585	1,070	161	992	142	351	
		(e)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.							
		15		Birds, bees, etc.	156	105	9	73	2	42	
		16		Silk worms	7	7	...	...	...	...
		2		Fishing and hunting.	13,902	5,612	1,002	115	20	7,288	
		17		Fishing	13,854	5,580	1,002	113	20	7,270	
		18		Hunting	50	32	...	2	...	18	
				Total Sub Class I	512,941	138,923	74,587	1,417	271	299,432	
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	II. Exploitation of minerals	3		Mines.	2	...	...	...	...	2
		21		Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	2	...	...	...	...	2
		4		Quarries of hard rocks.	2	...	...	...	...	2
		22		Other minerals (jade, diamond, limestone, etc.)	2	...	...	...	...	2
		5		Salt, etc.	3	...	...	...	...	3
		23		Rock, sea and marsh salt	3	...	...	...	...	3
				Total Sub-Class II	7	...	...	...	...	7
				Total Class A	512,948	138,922	74,587	1,417	271	299,439	
		III. Industry	6		Textiles.	50,636	11,663	18,281	167	228	20,687
			24		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	97	8	13	4	7	76
25			Cotton spinning	131	22	67	...	...	42	
26			Cotton sizing and weaving	7,287	2,113	2,051	87	10	3,123		
27											

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and Dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rope, twine and string ...	857	405	242	2	3	210
				Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	42,173	9,120	15,938	74	199	17,215
				Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	2	...	...	..	...	2
				Lace, cripe, embroideries, fringers, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ...	69	...	70	...	...	19
		7		Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	1,302	492	21	40	2	756
			30	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	72	42	...	...	...	30
			40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,210	436	22	39	2	752
			41	Furriers and persons occupied with leathers and bristles; brush makers.	8	5	3	1	..	1
			42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	12	9	...	..	..	3
		8		Wood.	44,760	15,746	5,052	616	471	23,962
			43	Sawyers ...	14,561	4,322	23	315	8	10,700
			44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc....	17,304	7,321	153	91	52	9,730
			45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	12,905	4,096	4,876	210	111	4,023
		9		Metals.	10,325	4,593	703	20	7	5,229
			46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals. ...	27	15	..	...	...	12
			48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	7,953	3,816	577	20	7	4,059
			49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	1,822	891	126	...	..	805
			50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver), etc. ...	521	171	..	...	...	350
			51	Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc. ...	3	...	...	...	..	3
		10		Ceramics.	4,227	1,959	742	10	3	1,526
			52	Makers of glass and crystal ware ...	4	...	1	...	..	3
			54	Makers of porcelain and crockery ...	41	1	3	...	..	47
			55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	3,303	1,567	678	10	1	1,057
			56	Brick and tile makers ...	850	391	60	...	2	209
		11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	4,400	1,450	695	37	14	2,255
			58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials ...	212	44	...	...	..	193
			59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ...	25	16	...	...	..	9

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D.—PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)										
III. Industry.—(cont.)										
		11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous.						
		60		Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink...	4	4	...	...	...	...
		61		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4,101	1,372	695	37	14	2,034
		64		Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	23	14	...	...	...	14
		12		Food industries.	45,524	11,075	9,745	491	332	22,701
		65		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,920	983	9,145	67	294	6,637
		66		Bakers and biscuit makers	382	155	112	...	17	115
		67		Grain parchers, etc.	502	53	140	5	21	109
		68		Butchers	506	113	...	...	...	392
		69		Fish curers	27	15	3	...	...	9
		70		Butter, cheese and ghee makers	115	22	62	...	...	31
		71		Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	107	233	10	...	123
		72		Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	1	...	...	...	6
		73		Brewers and distillers	24	14	...	...	...	10
		74		Telley drawers	24,653	9,605	...	303	...	15,048
		75		Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	75	62	...	11	...	23
		13		Industries of dress and the toilet.	19,127	5,838	4,814	258	55	8,475
		76		Hat, cap and turban makers	12	6	3	...	...	3
		77		Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen...	4,105	1,303	906	...	...	1,992
		78		Shoe, boot and sandal makers	296	167	...	23	...	63
		79		Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, garters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	59	31	7	...	...	21
		80		Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,026	2,537	3,292	20	17	3,207
		81		Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers.	5,551	1,571	697	216	88	3,673
		82		Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, shampooers, bath houses, etc.)	123	15	9	...	...	96
		14		Furniture industries.	179	105	...	17	...	74
		83		Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	168	96	...	17	...	72
		84		Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	9	...	...	...	2
		15		Building industries.	17,767	8,939	677	345	57	8,151
		85		Lime burners, cement workers	909	602	69	...	...	238
		86		Excavators and well-sinkers	31	16	...	1	...	15
		87		Stone cutters and dressers	7,914	3,301	62	54	1	4,051
		88		Brick layers and masons	6,800	3,504	253	215	42	3,013
		89		Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,113	1,016	209	75	14	804
		16		Construction of means of transport.	341	195	...	...	...	146
		90		Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	124	89	...	...	...	45
		91		Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheelwrights	20	10	...	...	...	10
		92		Ship, boat, aeroplans builders	167	96	...	...	...	91

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents	
						Total		Partially Agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
B. PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry.—(cont.)	17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive, power, etc.)	18	11	...	...	...	7
		93		Gas works and electric light and power	18	11	...	..	...	7
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	13,658	4,763	1,638	51	304	7,317	
		94		Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	407	295	...	...	...	112
		95		Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	322	205	14	...	...	103
		96		Makers of musical instruments	15	8	...	...	...	7
		97		Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9	...	...	...	...
		98		Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	9,052	3,891	52	25	...	5,109	
		99		Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	37	4	...	...	28
		100		Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	58	29	...	...	...	29
		101		Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	11	7	...	...	...	4
		102		Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	14	8	...	...	...	6
		103		Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	3,701	214	1,568	26	304	1,919	
				Total Sub-Class III.	210,264	66,574	42,371	2,052	1,473	101,319	
		IV. Transport	19		Transport by air.
			20		Transport by water.	6,901	3,333	17	41	...	3,551
			105		Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	1
			106		Labourers in harbours and docks	10	10
	107			Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and fireman	212	69	...	...	...	143
	108			Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	13	...	...	...	12
	109			Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals	243	83	10	...	...	150
	110			Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	6,410	3,157	7	41	...	3,246	
	21			Transport by road.	10,971	4,511	196	155	...	6,264	
	111			Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	124	...	...	...	168
	112		Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	424	117	...	...	850	
	112		Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	34	29	...	...	...	5	
	114		Do. connected with other vehicles	7,494	3,513	75	92	...	3,906		
	115		Palki, etc., bearers and owners	43	31	...	..	...	12	

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents	
						Total		Partially agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—(cont)											
IV Transport.—(cont)	22	116	Each elephant, camel, mule, and bullock owners and drivers	...	1,053	239	4	73	...	810	
		117	Porters and messengers	...	654	141	...	...	...	613
		Transport by Rail.				2,189	972	...	...	1,217
		118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	...	1,409	267	...	...	...	902
		119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	...	720	406	...	...	...	315
	23	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.				1,068	389	679
		120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	...	495	157	...	...	...	338
		(a)	Ancial service	...	573	231	...	...	...	341
		Total Sub-Class IV.				21,129	9,205	213	196	...	11,711
	V Trade	24	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.			4,931	1,306	731	83	7	2,894
121			Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	...	4,931	1,306	731	83	7	2,894	
25		Brokerage, commission and export.			401	191	...	...	...	210
		122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	...	401	191	...	...	...	210
26		Trade in textiles.			6,058	2,518	23	141	...	3,517	
		123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	...	6,058	2,518	23	141	...	3,517	
27		Trade in skins, leather and furs.			489	166	...	...	...	323
		124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these	...	489	166	...	...	...	323
28		Trade in wood.			1,307	449	7	26	...	851	
		125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., and the articles made from these	...	1,307	449	7	26	...	851	
29		Trade in metals.			278	85	1	...	...	192
		126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	...	278	85	1	...	...	192
30		Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.			389	103	85	3	1	201	
		127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	...	389	103	85	3	1	201	
31		Trade in chemical products.			851	339	...	...	...	512
		128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	...	851	339	...	...	...	512

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE:

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont)	V. Trade—(cont)		32	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	10,336	3,160	1,380	20	8	5,796
		129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,534	1,613	926	20	8	3,795	
		130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	3,802	1,347	454	...	...	2,001
		33	Other trade in food-stuffs.	59,865	17,354	4,970	906	340	37,541	
		131	Fish dealers ...	12,894	3,101	1,271	103	41	8,022	
		132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	13,898	4,040	605	245	12	9,253	
		133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	2,302	471	872	11	25	959	
		134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,595	316	366	7	2	1,913	
		135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	13,258	4,670	516	239	72	8,072	
		136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	12,251	4,038	1,317	252	186	7,896	
		137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	1,408	495	...	...	...	913
		138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	329	92	15	...	...	222
		139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	430	121	8	47	1	291	
		34	Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	157	74	...	...	...	83
		140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	157	74	...	...	...	83
		35	Trade in furniture.	1,111	284	47	7	...	780	
		141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	631	131	22	7	...	478	
		142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	480	153	25	...	...	302
		36	Trade in building materials.	1,753	594	163	10	12	991	
		143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials ..	1,753	594	163	10	12	991	
		37	Trade in means of transport.	766	203	5	...	...	553
		144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	28	9	...	...	...	19
		145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ...	689	187	...	...	...	502
		146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	49	12	5	...	...	32
		38	Trade in fuel.	2,130	781	143	83	24	1,206	
		147	Dealers in firewood charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,130	781	143	83	24	1,206	
		39	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	1,961	595	31	...	...	1,335
		148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	1,067	326	...	...	...	741
		149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	403	53	31	...	...	319
		150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	491	216	...	...	...	275

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents		
						Total		Partially Agriculturists				
						Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES (cont.)	V. Trade (cont.)	40		Trade of other sorts.	13,367	2,242	471	110	35	10,654		
			151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	71	6	17	...	3	48		
			152	General store-keepers & shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	12,038	1,567	161	110	32	10,010		
			153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	881	272	239	...	...	370
			154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	277	97	54	...	...	226
				Total Sub-Class V	106,150	30,449	8,062	1,389	427	67,639		
				Total Class B	337,543	106,228	50,646	3,638	1,900	180,669		
		C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VI. Public Force	41		Army.	954	370	584
					155	Army (Imperial)	153	153
					156	Army (Indian States)	801	370	431
42				Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
43				Air force.	...	...	...	...	...	...
44				Police.	1,483	605	...	...	...	878
	159			Police	1,483	605	...	...	...	878
				Total Sub-Class VI	2,437	975	...	...	...	1,462
VII. Public Administration.	45				Public Administration.	11,067	3,171	250	282	13	7,646	
				161	Service of the State (British)	107	54	53	
		162	Service of Indian and Foreign States:—									
		(a)	Chiefs and their families	463	64	52	...	...	347	
		(b)	Officers and servants of Chiefs and their families	1,266	387	198	18	13	691			
		(c)	Sirkar Officers	631	197	...	...	...	484	
		(d)	Clerical establishment	2,713	941	...	38	...	1,772			
		(e)	Menials unspecified	3,232	386	...	80	...	2,846			
		(f)	Service of States other than Cochin	...								
		163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—	47	12	...	...	...	35	
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	46		Religion.	9,252	3,315	740	114	...	5,197		
			165	Priests, ministers, etc.	...	2,844	1,001	23	27	1,815		
			166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	...	211	15	162	...	34		
			167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	...	664	304	18	...	342		
			168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	...	5,333	1,995	592	87	2,805		
		47		Law.	3,057	1,041	...	90	...	2,016		
			169	Lawyers of all kinds including kasis, law agents and mukhtars	...	1,947	638	...	61	1,309		

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents			
						Total		Partially agriculturists					
						Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(cont)	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.—(cont)	48	170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,110	403	...	29	...	707			
				Medicine.	5,622	1,731	291	65	6	3,600			
			171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	...	5,055	1,691	125	61	...	3,299		
		172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	...	567	100	166	4	6	301			
		49		Instruction.	20,067	6,572	951	611	...	12,544			
			173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	...	16,184	5,222	951	602	...	10,011		
			174	Clerks and servants connected with education	...	3,883	1,350	...	139	...	2,533		
		50		Letters and arts and sciences.	6,946	1,801	266	144	7	4,879			
			175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	...	31	12	22		
			176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	...	815	321	...	37	...	594		
		177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	...	2,216	570	8	29	1	1,637			
		178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	...	2,793	704	182	47	6	1,907			
		179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	...	1,089	294	76	81	..	719			
			Total Sub-Class VIII	...	44,944	14,460	2,248	1,054	13	28,236			
			Total Class C	...	58,448	18,606	2,498	1,336	26	37,314			
		D. MISCELLANEOUS.	IX. Persons living principally on their income.	51		Persons living principally on their income.	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213	
					180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	...	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213
					Total Sub-Class IX	...	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213	
				X. Domestic Service.	52		Domestic service	7,670	2,244	1,608	15	23	3,818
						181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	...	7,237	2,076	1,608	15	23	3,553
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.		...			302	115	187		
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners		...			131	58	78		
	Total Sub-Class X		...			7,670	2,244	1,608	15	23	3,818		

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D. MISCELLANEOUS.—(cont)	XI. Insufficiently described occupation.	53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	49,413	16,705	6,685	739	194	26,023
		184		Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	1,817	786	1,031
		185		Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	7,920	2,550	153	91	..	4,837
		186		Mechanics otherwise unspecified	24	10	14
		187		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	39,652	18,029	6,532	648	194	20,091
				Total Sub-Class XI	49,413	16,705	6,685	739	194	26,023
	XII. Unproductive.	54		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	288	273	10
		188		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	288	273	10
		55		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	1,402	591	707	104
		189		{Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards etc.	1,402	591	707	104
		56		Other unclassified non-productive industries.	9,566	4,771	1,005	38	45	3,790
		191		Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,566	4,771	1,005	38	45	3,790
				Total Sub-Class XII	11,256	5,640	1,722	38	45	3,894
				Total Class D	70,141	25,151	10,042	809	262	34,948

TABLE XVIII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.
SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS—
ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY.

- Part i.—Rent Receivers.
„ II.—Rent Payers.
„ III.—Farm servants and Field labourers.
„ IV.—Growers of Special products and Market gardening.
-

NOTE :—Part I deals with 'Rent receivers', i. e., Group 1 of Table XVII, Part II with 'Rent payers', i. e., Group 2 of Table XVII, Part III with 'Farm servants and Field labourers', i. e., Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII and Part IV with 'Growers of Special products and Market gardening', i. e., groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only.

TABLE XVIII.
OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.
IMPERIAL SERIES.
Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.
I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

OCCUPATION	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED															
	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS		Non-cultivating land owners		Cultivating land owners		Non-cultivating tenants		Cultivating tenants		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Farm servants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																
Income from rent of agricultural land—																
(a) Non-cultivating land owners	1,982	1,111	676	81	28	10	1	20	116	20	232	15	20	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating land owners	10,107	1,401	1,512	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Total rent receivers.	12,089	2,512	2,188	299	28	10	1	20	116	20	232	15	41	...	...	...
II. RENT PAYERS.																
Ordinary cultivators.—																
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	738	307	260	75	5	2	1	16	...	...	3	...	24	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating tenants	57,540	16,887	5,738	1,285	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	214	102
Total rent payers.	58,278	17,194	5,998	1,360	5	2	123	17	...	...	3	...	120	...	214	102
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	977	8	47	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	809	335	112	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Field labourers	49,856	50,785	3,051	1,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	41	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	51,672	51,128	3,210	1,710	...	...	3	43	6	...	97	43	...	...	...	...
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	993	359	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers	7,020	1,898	273	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	1	9
Total growers of special products, etc....	8,013	2,257	280	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	2	...	4	9
Total I, II, III & IV	130,052	73,091	11,676	3,458	33	12	127	17	122	20	348	70	163	...	218	103

TABLE XVIII:

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Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only.

COCHIN STATE.
TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)
OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.
Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.
I. Rent receivers. II. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																									
OCCUPATION	Tea, coffee, rubber plantations		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc., growers		Wood-cutters		Herdsmen, shepherds, and goatherds		Fishing		Sawyers		Basket makers and other industries of woody material, etc.		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders		Grain parchers		Toddy drawers		Washing, cleaning, etc.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																									
Income from rent of agricultural land—																									
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating land-owners	3	1	311	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
Total rent receivers.	15	9	211	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
II. RENT PAYERS.																									
Ordinary cultivators—																									
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	1	...	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating tenants	...	...	1,372	212	19	12	...	...	95	...	54	...	16	1	313	26	110	210	...	...	417	...	77	24
Total rent payers.	1	...	1,395	226	19	12	...	...	95	...	54	...	16	1	318	28	110	216	...	...	427	...	77	24
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																									
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	...	...	14	6	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	62	...	...	2	...	...	...
(c) Field labourers	...	...	96	62	127	14	2	1	140	3	13	...	442	219	2	1	12	946	31	14	420	...	...	10
Total farm servants and field labourers	...	...	112	57	149	33	2	1	144	3	13	...	441	220	2	1	25	408	34	15	425	...	...	10
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																									
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc., growers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total growers of special products, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total I, II, III & IV	16	9	1,718	366	170	45	2	1	246	5	71	...	460	521	341	33	136	634	41	33	911	...	...	88

Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED

OCCUPATION	Barbers, hair dressers etc.		Boat owners, boatmen and lawmen		Pack cloth planters, camel, bullock, owners etc.		Bank managers, money lenders etc.		Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk etc.		Trade in wood (not firewood)		Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters etc.		Fish dealers		Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments		Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.		Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables and fruit and aromatic herbs		Grain and pulse dealer		Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs		Dealers in hay, fodder		Shopkeepers and other miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I. RENT RECEIVERS Income from rent of agricultural land— (a) Non-cultivating land-owners (b) Cultivating land-owners	44	45	40	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Total rent receivers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. RENT PAYERS. Ordinary cultivators— (a) Non-cultivating tenants (b) Cultivating tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total rent payers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS. (a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors etc. (b) Farm servants (c) Field labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING. (a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations (b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total growers of special products, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total I, II, III & IV	27	...	119	18	22	...	744	88	27	...	9	1	166	42	445	104	332	58	7	101	561	75	270	56	9	2	40	31	361	42

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XVIII.
Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only.

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DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																							
OCCUPATION	Sirkar officers		Village officials and servants other than watchmen		Priests, ministers etc.,		Temple, burial or burning ground service		Medical practitioners of all kinds		Professors and teachers of all kinds		Proprietors (other than of agricultural lands), poultry-owners		Cooks, water carriers		Cashiers, accountants etc.,		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified		Other Occupations		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
I.—RENT RECEIVERS.	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	
Income from rent of agricultural land—																							
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	5	...	17	...	...	...	103	28	3	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	7	
(b) Cultivating land-owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	23	
Total rent receivers.	5	...	17	...	2	...	103	28	5	...	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	29	
II.—RENT PAYERS.																							
Ordinary cultivators—																							
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	7	3	15	...	15	...	3	1	4	...	6	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	
(b) Cultivating tenants	...	...	62	...	...	...	11	...	120	...	136	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	129	112	
Total rent payers.	7	3	67	...	15	...	14	1	124	...	141	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	252	129	309	118
III.—FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																							
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Field labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	13	...	...	1,011	287	334	179
IV.—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																							
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut etc. growers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total growers of special products, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	13	2	120	12
Total I, II, III & IV	12	3	84	...	17	...	124	29	131	...	159	4	32	...	8	13	2	...	1,256	418	1,378	338	

TABLE XX.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents in different occupations.

NOTE :—(1) Groups numbers 19, 20, 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

(2) Table XIX " showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (a) principal (b) subsidiary means of livelihood " has not been prepared as such mixed occupations are rare for the State.

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENT
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		Pasture and Agriculture.	499,039	352,365	29,195	117,041	..	115	323
		(a)		ORDINARY CULTIVATION.							
		1		Income from rent of agricultural land—							
				(a) Non-cultivating land owners ...	15,095	13,084	488	840	...	88	...
				(b) Cultivating land owners ...	47,520	28,032	3,107	16,970	...	11	...
		2		Ordinary cultivators—							
				(a) Non-cultivating tenants ...	2,671	2,580	22	259	...	10	...
				(b) Cultivating tenants ...	217,156	131,522	14,003	71,592	...	30	...
		3		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc...	1,997	1,442	19	366	...	...	...
		4		Farm servants ...	3,009	1,793	161	1,050	...	...	4
		5		Field labourers ...	180,261	154,564	7,891	17,644	...	5	160
		(b)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.							
		6		Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,186	2,112	828	215	...	...	31
		7		Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ...	20,590	10,237	2,243	8,110	...	...	...
		(c)		FORESTRY.							
		8		Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ...	708	615	32	60	...	...	1
		9		Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,682	3,715	319	523	...	...	123
		10		Lac collectors ...	21	19	..	...	...	...	2
		(d)		RAISING OF FARM STOCK.							
		11		Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	218	180	11	22	...	...	...
		12		Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	101	72	10	19	...	...	...
		13		Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	49	27	2	20	...	...	...
		14		Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc. ...	1,685	1,270	104	118	...	...	...
		(e)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.							
		15		Birds, bees, etc. ...	136	94	7	38	...	17	...
		16		Silk worms ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		2		Fishing and Hunting.	13,902	7,309	1,061	5,532	...	...	...
		17		Fishing ...	13,852	7,301	1,042	5,506	...	...	...
		18		Hunting ...	50	8	19	26	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class I.	512,941	359,674	30,256	122,573	...	115	325
II. Exploitation of Minerals	3			Mines.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		21		Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.) ...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...
		4		Quarries of hard rocks.	2	1	.	1	...	...	...
		22		Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.) ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		5		Salt, etc.	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
		23		Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class II.	7	4	...	3	...	...	...
				Total Class A.	512,948	359,678	30,256	122,576	...	115	323

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
1	2	3	4	5	6	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	III. Industry.		6	Textiles.	50,638	29,007	2,282	19,347	...	...	...
			25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing...	97	66	2	29	...	...	...
			26	Cotton spinning	131	101	15	15	...	...	...
			27	Cotton sizing and weaving	7,257	6,409	550	238	...	...	...
			29	Rope, twine, and string	857	857	...	...	...	...	...
			20	Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	42,173	21,469	1,715	15,989	...	...	...
			37	Dyeing bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
			38	Lace, crape, embroideries, fringers, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	89	13	...	76	...	...	...
			7	Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	1,302	1,176	16	110	...	...	...
			39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	72	35	16	21	...	...	...
			40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress	1,210	1,127	...	83	...	...	...
			41	Farriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers	8	1	...	4	...	...	...
			42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)	12	10	...	2	...	...	...
			8	Wood.	44,760	39,688	1,780	3,280	...	...	12
			43	Sawyers	14,861	12,788	1,450	823	...	...	...
			44	Carpenters, turners, and joiners, etc.	17,904	14,972	...	2,932	...	...	...
			45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar material	12,995	11,928	360	725	...	...	12
			9	Metals.	10,325	9,505	64	758	...	2	...
			46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	27	27	...	...	...	...	...
			48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	7,952	7,812	...	139	...	2	...
			49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	1,822	1,619	...	203	...	...	...
			50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver), etc.	521	45	64	412	...	...	...
			51	Workers in mint, die sinkers, etc.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
			10	Ceramics.	4,227	3,477	16	734	...	...	...
			52	Makers of glass and crystal ware	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
			54	Makers of porcelain and crockery	41	2	...	39	...	...	...
			55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	3,302	3,244	1	57	...	...	...
			56	Brick and tile makers	880	247	15	635	...	...	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)											
III Industry.—(cont.)											
		11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	4 406	2 007	42	2 347	...	4	...
			38	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	21	4	...	238	...	...	...
			50	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	25	2	...	19	...	1	...
			60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
			61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4 101	2 001	42	2 058	...	...	...
			64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch per fumes and miscellaneous drugs)	23	...	...	28	...	...	...
		12		Food Industries.	43 524	35 951	1 050	6 523	...	...	...
			65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinds	16 930	10 321	686	5 913	...	...	...
			66	Bakers and biscuit makers	342	59	13	211	...	...	...
			67	Grain parbers, etc.	572	263	4	35	...	...	...
			68	Butchers	20	...	295	211	...	...	...
			69	Fish curers	27	...	9	18	...	...	...
			70	Butter, cheese, and ghee makers	115	116	...	...	...	...	...
			71	Makers of sugar, in molasses and gur	513	118	...	...	...	...	...
			72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	2	4	1	...	...	...
			73	Brewers and distillers	21	11	...	13	...	...	...
			74	Toddy drawers	21 653	21 653	...	...	...	...	...
			75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	7	15	30	21	...	...	...
		13		Industries of the dress and the toilet.	19 127	15 292	1 125	2 660	...	49	...
			76	Hat, cap, and turban makers	12	...	1	...	...	11	...
			77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, dargers and embroiderers on linen	4 100	1 891	652	1 493	...	37	...
			78	Shoe, boot and slippers makers	250	200	...	50	...	...	...
			79	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	50	41	...	18	...	...	...
			80	Washing, cleaning, and dyeing	3 026	3 223	111	620	...	...	...
			81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	5 351	4 804	333	414	...	1	...
			82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.)	123	61	...	62	...	...	...
		14		Furniture Industries.	179	22	7	150	...	...	...
			83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	163	22	7	139	...	...	...
			84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	...	...	11	...	...	...
		15		Building Industries.	17 767	11 992	51	5 723	...	1	...
			85	Lime burners, cement workers	900	533	...	386	...	1	...
			86	Excavators and well-diggers	31	21	10	...	...	...	...
			87	Stone cutters and drawers	7 914	5 865	...	2 549	...	...	...
			88	Brick layers and masons	6 800	5 095	41	1 664	...	...	...
			89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2 113	989	...	1 124	...	...	...
		16		Construction of means of transport.	341	237	5	99	...	...	...
			90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	134	62	5	67	...	...	...

TABLE XX. - (cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
1	2	3	4	5	6	Hindu	Musliman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES - (cont.)	III. Industry. - (cont.)	16		Construction of means of transport. - (cont.)	...						
		91		Carriage, cart, pulkee, etc., makers and wheel-wrights	30	18	...	9	...	...	...
		92		Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	187	137	...	30	...	...	...
		17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power), etc.	18	...	13	5	...	...	...
		93		Gas workers and electric light and power	18	...	13	5	...	...	...
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	15,658	11,432	5	2,180	...	41	...
		94		Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	407	102	4	301	...	...	...
		95		Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	322	71	...	210	...	41	...
		96		Makers of musical instruments	15	14	...	1	...	...	...
		97		Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
		98		Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders	9,052	8,117	...	935	...	...	...
		99		Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	42	...	27	...	...	...
		100		Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	58	31	...	27	...	...	...
		101		Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntman, etc.	11	5	...	6	...	...	...
		102		Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	14	8	1	10	...	...	...
		103		Sweepers, scavengers &c.	3,701	3,033	...	663	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class III.	210,264	159,784	6,457	43,914	...	97	12
	IV. Transport.	19		Transport by air.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20		Transport by water.	6,901	2,559	1,425	2,901	...	16	...
		105		Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		106		Labourers in harbours and docks	10	...	2	8	...	...	...
		107		Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	69	35	118	...	...	...
		108		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	7	13	5	...	...	...
		109		Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals	243	100	73	70	...	...	...
		110		Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6,410	2,893	1,302	2,699	...	16	...

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. — (cont.)											
IV. Transport. — (cont.)											
	21			Transport by road. ...	10,971	4,967	2,341	3,723	...	...	...
	111			Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ...	302	211	26	65	...	...	...
	112			Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	1,391	919	52	390	...	...	...
	113			Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servant) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trains) ...	34	26	...	8	...	...	...
	114			Ditto connected with other vehicles ...	4,494	3,102	1,865	3,027	...	...	...
	115			Palak &c. bearers and owners ...	43	27	...	16	...	...	...
	116			Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers ...	1,053	125	786	142	...	...	...
	117			Porters and messengers ...	654	497	82	75	...	...	...
	22			Transport by Rail. ...	21,89	1,093	746	350	...	...	...
	118			Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	1,469	822	443	204	...	...	...
	119			Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	720	272	303	146	...	...	...
	23			Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services. ...	1,068	877	21	170	...	...	...
	120			Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a)			Aerial service ...	195	392	21	82	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class IV. ...	21,129	9,436	4,533	7,144	...	16	...
V. Trade.											
	24			Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance. ...	4,931	3,862	88	957	...	24	...
	121			Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	4,931	3,862	88	957	...	24	...
	25			Brokerage, commission and export. ...	401	137	20	235	9	...	...
	122			Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware house owners and employees ...	401	137	20	235	9	...	...
	26			Trade in textiles. ...	6,058	1,927	810	3,307	1	13	...
	123			Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton silk, hair and other textiles. ...	6,058	1,927	810	3,307	1	13	...
	27			Trade in skins, leather and furs. ...	489	2	31	434	...	22	...
	124			Trade in skins, leather, furs, leathers, horn and the articles made from these ...	489	2	31	434	...	22	...
	28			Trade in wood. ...	1,307	390	292	616	...	9	...
	125			Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., and the articles made from these ...	1,307	390	292	616	...	9	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musliman	Christian	Jain	Jave	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	V. Trade.—(cont.)	29		Trade in metals. ...	278	64	8	201	5	...	...
			126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, &c. ...	278	64	8	201	5	..	...
		30		Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles. ...	389	111	31	228	...	19	...
			127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	111	31	228	...	19	...
		31		Trade in chemical products ...	851	252	188	402	...	9	...
			128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	252	188	402	...	9	...
		32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc..	10,336	7,982	650	1,691	...	23	...
			129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,534	5,776	...	711	...	17	...
			130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees	8,802	2,205	650	940	...	6	...
		33		Other trade in food-stuffs. ...	59,865	23,917	14,616	21,070	19	243	...
			131	Fish dealers ...	12,394	3,638	4,783	3,745	...	28	...
			132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	13,898	5,632	4,569	3,447	...	...	...
			133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs etc. ...	2,302	1,678	73	312	...	41	...
			134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,595	1,161	732	712	...	...	...
			135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruits and arcanut sellers ...	18,253	3,553	2,660	6,874	...	171	...
			136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	13,211	7,011	1,029	5,162	19	...	...
			137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	1,409	357	441	610	...	...	...
			138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	320	62	151	88	...	...	...
			139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	430	160	148	122	...	...	...
		34		Trade in clothing and toilet articles. ...	157	42	12	103	...	...	...
			140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)...	157	42	12	103	...	...	...
		35		Trade in furniture. ...	1,111	264	183	721	...	...	...
			141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	631	27	91	513	...	...	...
			142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	480	177	82	211	...	...	...
		36		Trade in building materials ...	1,753	771	277	705	...	...	...
			143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, and woody materials ...	1,753	771	277	705	...	...	...
		37		Trade in means of transport ...	766	498	83	187	...	...	...
			144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	28	15	...	1	...	...	...
			145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ...	689	450	83	156	...	...	...
			146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	49	31	...	18	...	...	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution, by Religion						
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jow	Animist	
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)												
V. Trade.—(cont.)				38	Trade in fuel. ...	2,130	635	180	1,313	...	2	...
				147	Dealer in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,130	635	180	1,313	...	2	...
				39	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. ...	1,961	1,039	251	671	...	...	...
				118	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	1,057	404	210	353	...	...	...
				149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	403	312	23	68	...	...	...
				150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	491	223	18	250	...	...	...
				40	Trade of other sorts. ...	13,567	1,779	293	11,041	19	235	...
				151	Dealers in rugs, stable refuse, etc. ...	71	48	7	16	...	...	...
				152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified ...	12,043	1,419	183	10,232	19	235	...
				153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc. ...	851	153	111	612	...	...	...
				154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	377	154	42	191	...	...	...
					Total Sub-Class V. ...	106,150	43,610	150,13	43,875	53	599	...
					Total Class B. ...	357,545	212,830	29,003	94,933	53	712	12
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL AHTS.												
VI. Public Force.				41	Army. ...	954	736	34	184	...	...	...
				155	Army (Imperial) ...	183	100	5	48	...	...	...
				156	Army (Indian States) ...	801	636	29	186	...	...	...
				42	Navy. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				43	Air Force. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				44	Police. ...	1,453	811	226	446	...	...	...
				159	Police ...	1,453	811	226	446	...	...	...
					Total Sub Class VI. ...	2,437	1,547	260	630	...	...	...
VII. Public Administration.				45	Public Administration. ...	11,067	9,213	307	1,543	...	4	...
				161	Service of the State (British) ...	107	62	11	34	...	...	...
				162	Service of Indian and Foreign States:—							
					(a) Chiefs and their families ...	463	468	...	...	...	...	...
					(b) Officers and servants of chiefs and their families ...	1,268	1,365	...	...	...	...	...
					(c) Sirkar officers ...	681	550	28	103	...	...	...
					(d) Clerical establishment ...	2,719	2,052	27	624	...	...	...
					(e) Menials unspecified ...	3,222	2,509	208	511	...	4	...
					(f) Service of States other than Cochin ...	47	22	8	17	...	...	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(cont.)	VII. Public Administration.—(cont.)	45		Public Administration.—(cont.)							
			163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—							
				(a) Municipal service (clerical establishment) ...	213	192	5	16	...	...	...
				(b) do other staffs ...	203	210	7	186	...	...	...
			164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	1,942	1,887	13	42	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class VII. ...	11,067	9,213	307	1,543	...	4	...
	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	46		Religion.	9,232	7,611	304	1,336	...	1	...
			165	Priests, ministers, etc.	2,844	2,816	82	245	...	1	...
			166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	211	7	...	204	...	...	...
			167	Catechists, readers, church, and mission service	804	49	...	815	...	...	...
			168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	5,333	5,099	222	72	...	...	...
		47		Law.	3,057	2,523	17	500	...	17	...
			169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazi, law agents and mukhtars	1,947	1,873	5	62	...	7	...
			170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,110	650	12	438	...	10	...
		48		Medicine.	5,622	3,444	239	1,938	...	1	...
			171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons	5,053	3,293	219	1,693	...	1	...
			172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	567	206	21	240	...	...	...
		49		Instruction.	20,067	13,646	858	5,539	3	21	...
			173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	16,184	10,704	830	4,636	3	21	...
			174	Clerks and servants connected with education	3,883	2,942	33	903	...	...	...
		50		Letters and arts and sciences.	6,946	5,033	114	1,799	...	...	...
			175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	34	31	...	3	...	...	...
			176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	515	300	20	492	...	...	...
			177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	2,215	1,624	2	589	...	...	...
			178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	2,793	2,478	11	304	...	...	...
			179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	1,059	607	61	411	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class VIII. ...	44,944	32,257	1,532	11,112	3	40	...
				Total Class C. ...	53,448	43,017	2,099	13,285	3	44	...
D. MISCELLANEOUS.	IX. Persons living principally on their income.	51		Persons living principally on their income.	1,502	1,157	120	514	...	11	...
			180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	1,502	1,157	120	514	...	11	...
				Total Sub-Class IX. ...	1,502	1,157	120	514	...	11	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D. MISCELLANEOUS - (cont.)	N. Domestic Service	52		Domestic Service ...	7,670	3,980	425	3,257	...	8	...
		181	Cook, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	7,247	3,804	411	3,012	...	6	...	
		182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	302	94	12	190	...	...	...
		183	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	151	82	...	49	...	...	...
			Total Sub-Class X. ...	7,670	3,980	425	3,257	...	8	...	
	XI. Insufficiently described occupation	53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation...	49,413	20,572	5,389	23,265	40	114	33
		184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified...	1,817	687	119	1,006	4	1	...	
		185	Cashiers, accountants, bookkeepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	7,020	3,298	126	4,467	13	16	...	
		186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	24	11	...	14	...	...	...
		187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. ...	39,062	16,610	5,074	17,779	23	97	39	
			Total Sub-Class XI. ...	49,413	20,572	5,389	23,265	40	114	33	
	XI. Unproductive.	54		Immates of Jails, asylums and alms houses. ...	288	92	36	160
		188	Immates of jails, asylums and alms-houses ...	288	92	36	160	...	...	...
			Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes...	1,402	779	200	418	5	...	...
		189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	1,402	779	200	418	5	...	...
		55		Other unclassified non-productive industries. ...	9,566	4,027	1,189	4,187	...	163	...
		191	Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	9,566	4,027	1,189	4,187	...	163	...	
		56		Total Sub-Class XII. ...	11,256	4,898	1,425	4,765	5	163	...
			Total Class D. ...	70,141	30,607	7,359	31,801	45	296	33	
		Grand Total ...	979,080	646,132	68,717	262,595	101	1,167	368		

TABLE XXI.

OCCUPATION BY CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

Part A.—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Part B.—Distribution of Workers in certain Groups of Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.

NOTE 1.—Orders numbers 3, 4, 5, 19, 42 and 43 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

2.—Part B has not been prepared.

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	Population dealt with			Number of actual workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation	
		Actual workers		Dependents	Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood			
		Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.										
Ambalavasi ...	Temple servants ...	2,148	1,015	4,916	1,006	145	431	612	418	99
Arayan ...	Fishermen and boatmen ...	2,007	1,411	2,162	1,011	414	222	56	237	142
Brahman, Mala yali ...	Priests ...	1,699	98	4,639	492	9	98	...	144	4
do Tamil ...	do ...	6,520	841	14,475	831	...	455	...	284	...
do Konkani ...	do ...	2,221	306	5,553	112	5	153	19	62	3
do Others ...	do ...	1,932	51	2,033	186	...	78	...	97	...
Chakkan ...	Oil-pressers ...	182	94	187	131	72	16	12	43	16
Chaliyan ...	Weavers ...	651	327	1,025	507	239	48	61	19	7
Chetti ...	Labourers ...	2,191	1,520	5,452	326	212	148	98	71	18
Derangan ...	Weavers ...	85	63	222	61	12	2	18	1	4
Eluttassan ...	Agriculturists and general labourers ...	4,214	2,300	8,683	62	10	...	...	27	15
Iluvan ...	Toddy drawers ...	68,669	26,126	129,213	5,611	237	439	41	708	174
Kaikolau ...	Weavers ...	1,315	930	2,560	922	751	108	24	33	6
Kampanan ...	Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers ...	10,022	3,513	22,382	8,482	1,441	19	...	99	23
Kanakkau ...	Boatmen and agricultural labourers ...	2,605	2,123	3,696	1,324	1,310	18	3	12	6
Kaniyan ...	Antrologers ...	662	309	1,422	282	14	110	...	200	7
Kavundan ...	Agriculturists ...	1,819	828	3,707	900	457	88	37	154	37
Kahtiya Mala-yall ...	Military dominant ...	314	41	877	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Paradesi ...	do ...	177	29	211	17	...	...	...	2	...
Kudumi Chetti ...	General labourers ...	3,509	1,515	5,304	2,728	1,408	48	39	157	218
Kuavan ...	Potters ...	1,198	1,012	1,232	1,042	601	23	15	59	9
Nayar ...	Military and agricultural ...	36,621	18,191	76,242	18,590	14,094	1,823	792	5,506	3,586
Ottanikan ...	Earth-workers ...	901	712	824	741	418	...	...	7	...
Panan ...	Sorcerers & exorcists ...	798	502	1,342	166	97	27	12	69	9
Pandaran ...	Mendicants ...	1,076	749	1,735	7	...	35	9	7	...
Pandittan ...	Goldsmiths ...	442	65	792	403	...	...	...	18	...
Panavan ...	Agricultural labourers & basket makers ...	2,902	1,919	2,324	2,504	1,758	...	...	...	...
Pelivan ...	Agricultural labourers ...	23,005	15,957	30,461	30,229	14,542	...	...	4	...
Valan ...	Boatmen & fishermen ...	2,826	2,015	4,666	664	14	482	27	60	8
Vaman ...	Washermen ...	718	331	989	662	247	7	42	9	1
Velan ...	Barbers & priests ...	2,087	1,720	2,425	942	249	825	993	294	121
Velakkattalavan ...	Barbers ...	1,003	622	1,560	941	592	8	3	28	21
Vellalan ...	Agriculturists ...	1,502	666	2,419	970	413	129	80	67	35
Veluttadan ...	Washermen ...	1,105	1,057	1,185	815	822	12	18	23	28
Vettuvan ...	Hunters ...	1,414	1,206	2,139	6	...	212	...	5	...
MUSALMAN.										
Jonakan ...	...	15,821	7,776	32,421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravuttan ...	...	2,201	911	3,432	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.										
Anglo-Indian ...	...	651	302	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
European ...	...	39	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christian ...	...	76,691	35,515	148,741	...	...	...	...	...	...
JAIN.										
...	...	39	18	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW.										
Black Jew ...	...	240	132	642	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Jew ...	...	57	16	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST.										
Kadan ...	...	61	58	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan ...	...	32	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXI.

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION													
		9. Metals		10. Ceramics		11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous		12. Food industries		13. Industries of dress and the toilet		14. Furniture industries		15. Building industries	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		80	31	32	33	24	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
HINDU.															
Ambalavasi	Temple Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	58	...	...	...	...	5	...
Aryan	Fishermen and boatmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	8	17	...	...	2	35
Brahman Mala-yali	Priests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Tamil	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	213	7	...	...	...	10	...
do Konkani	do	...	5	...	...	7	...	13	9	4	...	...	...	12	...
do others	do	...	3	...	1	...	...	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkan	Oil pressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chaliyan	Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti	Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	23	...	...	...	...	111	48
Dowangan	Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...
Eluttasani	Agriculturists and general labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	...	...	...	...	23	19
Huvan	Toddy drawers	510	42	277	32	296	209	2,127	3,609	314	311	...	...	3,919	33
Kaikolan	Weavers	...	...	8	12	...	...	7	...	62	27	...	...	...	...
Kammalan	Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	...	...	...	...	47	43	8	3	423	18	9	...	14	64
Kanakkan	Boatmen and agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	81	8
Kaniyan	Astrologers	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	10	15	...	...	...	...
Kavundan	Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	23	12	63	24	9	7	...	...	17	2
Kshatriya, Mala-yali	Military dominant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Paradesi	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Kudumi Chetti	General labourers	10	...	5	...	9	23	...	...	18	...	...	...	42	5
Kuravan	Potters	...	...	...	...	2	8	8	...	...	...	3	...	3	14
Naynr	Military and agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottannakkan	Earth-workers	274	6	145	3	182	3	1,425	1,131	237	225	...	...	1,954	9
Pannan	Seiccers & exorcists	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	92
Pandaran	Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	25	...	...	...	209	2
Panditattan	Goldsmiths	...	...	...	1	...	7	25	10	...	...	...	...	48	2
Parayan	Agricultural labourers & basket makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulayan	Agricultural labourers	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	27	4
Valan	Boatmen & fishermen	...	...	239	4	...	4	14	5	14	107	...	...	142	3
Vannan	Washermen	...	...	45	...	3	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	13
Velan	Barbers & priests	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	453	840	...	...	9	21

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTES TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COGGIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION													
		24. Banks, establishments of credit: exchange and insurance		25. Brokerage, commission and export		26. Trade in textiles		27. Trade in skins, leather and furs		28. Trade in wood		29. Trade in metals		30. Trade in bricks and tiles	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
HINDU.															
Ambalavasi	Temple servants	59	21	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Arayan	Fishermen and boatmen	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman Mala-yali	Private	86	17	7	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
do Tamil	do	461	805	21	...	356	...	...	...	22	...	2	...	...	...
do Konkani	do	89	11	52	...	32	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...
do Others	do	45	17	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkan	Oil-pressers	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaliyan	Weavers	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti	Labourers	24	18	...	...	333	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	27	6
Devangau	Weavers	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eluttassan	Agricultural and general labourers	21	14	1	...	43	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5
Iluvan	Toddy drawers	18	21	8	...	79	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Kaikolan	Weavers	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kammalan	Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths bell-metal workers and leather workers	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	2	...
Konakkan	Boatmen and agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaniyan	Astrologers	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kavundan	Agriculturists	13	20	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Kastriya Mala-yali	Military and dominant	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Paradesi	do	16	8	5	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudumi Chetti	General labourers	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Kuvavan	Potters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	45
Nayar	Military and agricultural	76	113	32	...	46	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottanakkan Panan	Earth workers Sorcerers and exorcists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Pandaran	Mendicants	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Panditattan	Goldsmiths	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parayan	Agricultural labourers and basket makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulayan	Agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valan	Boatmen and fishermen	12	6	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vannan	Washermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velai	Barbers and priests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velakkattalayan	Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellalan	Agriculturists	23	14	...	...	18	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	...	...
Velottedan	Washermen	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vettuvan	Hunters	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
MUSALMAN.															
Jonakan	...	7	...	3	...	162	...	8	...	76	...	...	...	...	...
Havuttau	...	43	14	5	...	119	...	7	...	54	...	2	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.															
Anglo-Indian	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20
Indian Christian.	...	286	93	31	...	1163	18	183	...	201	3	64	...	...	...
JAIN.															
...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...
JEW.															
Black Jew	...	8	1	...	...	6	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
White Jew	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST.															
Kadan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXI.—(cont.)

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

[illegible]

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION											
		11. Army		11. Police		Public administra- tion		16. Religion		17. Law		18. Medicine	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	
HINDU.													
Ambalavasi ...	Temple servants	4	...	92	55	...	52	...
Arayan ...	Fishermen and boatmen ...	...	...	...	7	...	12	4	...	...	5	4
Bashman Mala- yali ...	Priests ...	...	...	...	25	...	10	2	50	...	9	...
do Tamil ...	do ...	8	...	20	852	...	14	...	208	...	75	11	
do Konkani ...	do ...	...	...	...	23	...	32	22	21	...	36	...
do Others ...	do ...	12	...	7	14	...	66	...	12	...	17	...	
Chakkan ...	Oil-pressers ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Challvan ...	Weavers ...	...	...	7	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti ...	Labourers ...	16	...	21	28	...	32	...	37	...	26	5	
Devangan ...	Weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eluttasani ...	Agriculturists and general labourers ...	...	...	7	12	9	11	...	13	...	5	14
Iluvan ...	Toddy drawers ...	102	...	68	217	15	74	4	99	...	432	12	
Kalkolan ...	Weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Kammalan ...	Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers ...	...	...	...	10	...	37	2	2	...	6	11
Kanakkan ...	Boatmen and agri- cultural labourers ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kaniyan ...	Astrologers ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	32	9
Kavundan ...	Agriculturists ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kalnatriya, Mala- yali ...	Military and domi- nant ...	...	...	...	162	3	8	6	...	...	32	...
do Paradesi ...	do ...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	4	...
Kudumi Chetti ...	General labourers ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusavan ...	Potters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nayar ...	Military and agri- cultural ...	...	...	...	1115	221	58	...	384	...	835	6
Ottamakkan ...	Earth workers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pannan ...	Sorcerers and exorcists ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	17	12
Padaran ...	Mendicants ...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	5	...	1	4
Pandittan ...	Gold-smiths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Parayan ...	Agricultural la- bourers and basket makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pulayan ...	Agricultural la- bourers ...	2	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
Valan ...	Boatmen and fishermen ...	...	...	5	7	...	8	...	...	...	4	1
Vannan ...	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velan ...	Barbers and priests ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	209	46
Velakkattalavan ...	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vellalan ...	Agriculturists ...	...	...	14	23	9	5	...	4	...	26	...
Velnittedan ...	Washermen ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vestuvan ...	Hunters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
MUSALMAN.													
Jonakan ...	...	18	...	27	21	...	138	37	7	...	41	8
Ravuttan ...	...	...	...	5	4	...	42	13	1	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.													
Anglo-Indian ...	...	...	...	5	25	...	7	3	...	...	8	12
European ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	2
Indian Christian	...	...	...	51	427	...	520	475	143	...	327	122
JAIN.													
JEW.													
Black Jew ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
White Jew ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST.													
Kadan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXI.—(cont.)

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDER)															
49. Instruc- tion		50. Letters and arts and sciences		51. Persons living princi- pally on their income		52. Domes- tic service		53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occu- pation		54. Inmates of jails, asy- lums and almshouses		55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		56. Other unclassified non-produce- tive indus- tries	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
74	43	182	...	65	2	9	18	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	33
9	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	28	24	7	...	8	5	...	40
101	...	8	...	46	...	21	17	38	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
569	5	112	...	67	...	20	17	...	8	3	...	14	...	...	...
54	4	43	10	7	...	13	81	134	6	2	...	9	7	101	...
12	...	9	...	22	...	85	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	4
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
31	3	...	...	8	...	...	9	9	112	17	...	8	69	1	12
...
16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	221	2	2	...	...	112	23
1538	81	131	14	21	...	496	182	7975	71	37	...	37	41	1011	...
...
74	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	4	2	35	31	1	40
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	119	42	12	...	...	...	32	11
85	25	20	28	...	...	7	40	28	11	...	...	15	7	4	21
13	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	27	18	7	...	...	...	13	6
24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	20	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	105	34	...	...	4	...	21	13	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	59	...	...	21	25	4	23
3011	346	505	78	217	18	1120	127	1348	136	16	2	2	10	255	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	9	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	12	23	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	48	56	1044	42	9	3	19	22	436	15
23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	14	2	...	18	34	114	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	6	84	25	...	...	2	5	14	...	...	...	...	6	28	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...
15	...	36	...	21	...	2	2	99	8	2	...	...	...	5	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	18	14	459	...	...	...	...	4	10	...
62	...	10	...	11	...	87	82	74	1915	33	3	102	21	145	...
7	...	2	...	10	...	31	12	302	456	...	...	...	32	12	...
11	55	20	...	17	...	...	...	3	9	1	...	...	...	3	38
1	...	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
771	812	161	...	38	6	111	763	1995	2005	169	4	160	201	1489	356
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

- Part I.—Provincial Summary.
- Part II.—Distribution by Districts.
- Part III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.
- Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.
- Part V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.
- Part VI.—Details of power employed—
- (1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.
 - (2) For Establishments using Electric power generated on the premises.
 - (3) For Electric power supplied from outside.
- Part VII.—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

NOTE.—1. Part VI (2) and (3) have not been prepared as there are no industrial establishments using electric power.

2. Subsidiary statements showing details of women employed as Managers etc. have been appended to Part I and II.

TABLE XXII.
Industrial Statistics.
Part I.—Provincial Summary.

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COCHIN STATE.
TABLE XXII.
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I.
Provincial Summary
INFERRIAL SERIES.

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Classification of persons employed																	
			Total number of persons employed				Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff								Unskilled labourers					
							Manager		Superintending and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14	
			Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS USING AND NOT USING MECHANICAL POWER	TOTAL	109	6,711	1,611	39	72	175	152	14	262	8	3	1,564	93	4,070	1,177	401	252		
(A) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS USED	TOTAL	44	4,152	634	17	27	24	82	11	169	...	...	998	1	2,640	541	185	68
1. Flour and rice mill	20-50	1	36	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	20-50	6	100	49	...	5	...	11	...	9	...	...	4	...	71	49	...	...
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	TOTAL	4	177	...	3	1	3	3	2	12	...	...	83	...	70	...	...	...
	20-50	3	124	...	2	1	2	3	2	9	...	...	68	...	47	...	...	...
	50-100	1	53	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	25	...	23	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	TOTAL	7	843	324	7	...	9	11	...	11	...	...	43	...	631	247	131	77
	20-50	2	49	11	2	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	7	...	32	7	1	4
	50-100	2	80	80	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	6	...	76	29	...	1
	100-200	1	68	88	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	47	29	16	9
	200-400	1	179	126	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	114	50	23	36
	400 & over	1	458	119	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	26	...	363	92	61	27
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	TOTAL	3	174	3	...	1	...	7	119	...	44		
	20-50	2	61	2	...	1	...	4	39	...	19		
	100-200	1	110	1	3	80	...	26		

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part I.—Provincial Summary.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART 1.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

Classification of persona employed																				
Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persona employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Total number of persona employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff										Unskilled labourers					
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Skilled workmen									
											Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians							
			Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
6. Oil extracting mill	TOTAL.	11	1,466	22	1	10	3	31	4	60	...	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	...	...
	20-50	1	34	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	50-100	6	427	21	...	6	1	10	...	24	...	...	112	...	271	21	3	...	...	...
	100-200	3	316	1	...	3	...	19	...	15	...	...	42	...	231	1	6	...	...	...
	400 & over	1	689	...	1	...	1	1	4	20	...	...	217	...	445	...	...	...	...	...
7. Colr mats factory	20-50	1	38	3	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	...	...
8. Fish factory	20-50	1	43	3	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	10	...	15	3	1	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	TOTAL.	2	120	...	1	1	...	10	...	8	...	...	79	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
	20-50	1	32	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	50-100	1	83	...	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	...	56	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	TOTAL.	3	215	61	...	3	...	6	...	9	...	...	4	...	166	50	27	11	...	...
	20-50	1	33	7	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	18	2	8	5	...	...
	100-200	2	182	51	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	...	2	...	148	48	19	6	...	...
11. Tin making	100-200	3	324	2	3	...	4	...	1	24	...	...	133	...	163	2	6	...	...	...
12. Saw mill	100-200	2	304	...	1	1	2	3	...	9	...	...	90	...	183	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	400 & over	1	312	170	...	1	2	1	...	12	...	...	59	1	227	168	11	...	...	...
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED	TOTAL.	65	2,559	977	22	45	151	70	3	113	8	3	566	92	1,430	633	216	164		

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part 1.—Provincial Summary.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART I.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff										Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14					
			Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
8. Motor car repairing ...	20—50	1	20	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	
9. Paddy husking ...	20—50	1	23	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	
10. Arrack distillery ...	20—50	1	42	3	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	0	...	28	2	...	...		
11. Lace embroidery ...	TOTAL.	2	2	206	1	1	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	163	...	25	
	20—50	1	1	43	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	...	9
	100—200	1	1	163	...	1	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	16
12. Cottonweaving and metal works ...	50—100	1	89	2	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Those that are marked * contain, both males and females, whose details are given in the subsidiary statement. The rest are all males.

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial statistics.

Part I.—Provincial summary.
Subsidiary statement showing
the details of the women employed.

COCHIN STATE.		SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF.														IMPERIAL SERIES.							
TABLE XXII,—(cont.)		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.																					
SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART I.—Provincial Summary.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.																					
Description of Establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical staff	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of establishments		Total of management and supervising staff		Managers				Supervising and Technical Staff.				Clerical Staff				Total					
		Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians									
				Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females								
																Per-sons	Males		Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
(A) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS USED																							
1. Cotton weaving ...	400 & over	1	15	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	12	11	...	1
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED																							
1. Rubber and coffee plantation ...	200—100	2	80	69	...	4	134	65	69	1	1	10	10
2. Lace embroidery ...	20—50	1	1	4	...	1	4	...	4
	100—200	1	1	10	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	...	7	1	1
3. Cotton weaving and metal works ...	50—100	1	12	2	1	11	9	2	2	2
Total (B) ...	5		94	85	...	5	2	1	1	136	65	71	23	10	13	13	13
Total (A & B) ...	6		109	86	...	5	3	2	1	138	67	71	24	11	13	25	24	...	1

Industrial Statistics.
Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART II.—Distribution by Taluks.

COCHIN STATE.

Description of Establishments	Taluk	Number of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																		Remarks
			Total number of persons employed				Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers				
			Males		Females		Managers		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		under 14		
Males		Females		Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Males		Females		Males		Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
TOTAL ...		109	6,711	1,611	39	72	175	152	14	282	8	3	1,584	93	4,070	1,177	401	252	30		
Cochin-Kanayannur Total ...		45	3,002	102	14	31	17	56	14	168	4	...	961	42	1,683	50	54	10	12		
" "		1	36	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	1
" "		3	124	...	2	1	2	3	2	9	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
3. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)		3	174	...	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
4. Oil extracting mills		11	1,466	22	1	10	3	31	4	60	...	...	...	...	577	22	9	...	8
5. Coir mats factory		12	986	75	2	10	2	6	3	18	...	...	...	...	91	23	21	10	...
6. Fish factory		1	43	3	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	25	3	1	...	...
7. Printing and binding		3	134	...	1	2	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
8. Tin making		3	334	2	3	...	4	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	163	2	6	...	...
9. Saw mill		1	184	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...
10. Ginger bleaching factory		2	27	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	2
11. Carpentry		3	186	...	1	2	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	105	...	17	...	...
12. Motor car repairing		1	80	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
13. Paddy husking		1	28	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Mukundapuram Total ...		18	1,415	405	11	7	13	21	..	36	...	...	110	...	1,049	384	168	111	9
1. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases		1	63	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	25	...	23	...	...	...	...

Industrial Statistics.
Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART II.—Distribution by Taluks—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

Description of Establishments		Taluk	Number of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																Remarks
				Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers				
						Managers		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		under 14		
				Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<hr/>																				
2. Rubber and coffee plan-tation		Mukundapu-ran Taluk	11	1,090	142	10	1	12	15	...	17	...	...	57	...	831	339	153	103	9
3. Tiles and brick works		"	6	263	53	...	6	...	6	...	16	...	...	29	...	192	46	15	8	...
		Trichur Taluk Total	30	1,550	649	5	27	4	64	...	68	4	3	426	20	883	528	117	80	2
1. Rice mill		"	4	85	41	...	4	...	10	...	7	...	...	2	...	62	44	...	...	...
2. Rubber and coffee plan-tation		"	2	227	139	3	1	...	5	...	11	4	3	17	...	128	86	56	49	1
3. Printing and binding		"	4	86	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	62	...	16	...	...	...	1
4. Tiles and brick works		"	12	578	84	...	12	...	9	...	24	...	...	180	13	365	65	40	6	...
5. Saw mill		"	1	110	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	...	56	...	43	...	...	...	...
6. Cotton weaving		"	1	312	170	...	1	2	1	...	12	...	...	59	1	927	169	11	...	...
7. Tannery		"	1	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Carpentry		"	1	33	...	1	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	4	...	11	...	10	...	...
9. Arrack distillery		"	1	43	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	6	...	28	4	...	...	...
10. Lace embroidery		"	4	2	206	1	1	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	163	...	25	...
11. Cotton weaving and metal works		"	1	69	2	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Tiles and brick works		Talapilly Taluk	1	24	8	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	8	...	...	...
		Chittur Taluk Total	15	69	357	9	6	141	8	...	9	...	...	86	31	437	207	62	51	7
1. Rice mill		"	1	15	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	5	...	...	...
2. Rubber and coffee plantation		"	13	567	234	...	4	141	5	...	5	...	...	77	81	344	186	60	40	7
3. Tiles and brick works		"	1	108	19	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	84	16	12	2	...

NOTE.—The number of seasonal establishments in each group working for a few months in the year have been shown in the column 'Remarks'.

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Industrial Statistics.

Subsidiary Statement to

Subsidiary Statement showing details of the women employed.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

COCHIN STATE.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART II.—Distribution by Taluka.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF.

Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff																											
Description of Establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical Staff	Taluk	Total number of establishments	Total of Management and Supervising Clerical Staff	Managers						Supervising and Technical Staff						Clerical Staff											
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
				7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
(A) 1. Cotton weaving	Trichur Taluk	Total	4	29	17	1	1	...	3	2	1	4	2	2	23	10	13	..	..	..	15	14	1	
2. Lace embroidery	"	"	1	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	11	1		
3. Cotton weaving and metal works	"	"	2	2	14	1	1	...	1	..	1	2	...	2	11	...	11	..	..	1	1	..			
(B) 1. Rubber and coffee plantation	Chittur Taluk	"	1	12	2	1	1	11	9	2	2	2	..					
Total (A & B)			6	109	86	5	5	...	3	2	1	138	67	71	24	11	15	10	10	..	1			

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part III—Industrial Establishments
classified according to the class
of Owners and Managers.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	Total num or	NUMBER OWNED BY										NUMBER MANAGED BY			
		Registered Companies with Directors who are					Private persons who are								
		Government Local authority		European and Anglo- Indians			Hindus			Muslims		Europeans and Anglo- Indians	Hindus	Muslims	Others
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Flour and rice mill	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and pack- ing	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
4. Rubber and office plantation	26	1	10	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	21	3	2	1	...
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill	11	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
7. Coir mats factory	12	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	4	3	...	...
8. Fish factory	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	7	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
11. Tin making	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Saw mill	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
14. Ginger bleaching	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
15. Tannery	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
16. Carpentry	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
17. Motor car repairing	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18. Paddy husking	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
19. Arrack distillery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
20. Lace embroidery	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
21. Cotton weaving and metal works	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	109	5	18	10	3	16	20	9	26	1	38	27	10	32	2

* Three of these are owned by Hindus and Christians jointly.

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART IV—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

PART IV -Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.																			
Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE										BORN				
	Adult				Children under 14		Hindus	Musul- mans	Chris- tians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Conti- guous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces			
	Males		Females		Males	Females										Kutch	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. RICE MILL.	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. IRON CASTING AND MANUFACTURE OF PACKING CASES.	83	...	...	...	25	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	64	17	2	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coalman	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighter	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrabber	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulder	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turner	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. RUBBER AND COP- PER PLANTATIONS	181	31	4	3	136	15	38	...	...	...	...	...	57	60	63	...	5	4	...
Manager	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	13	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	17	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apothecary	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planter	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contractor	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...

Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.		IMPERIAL SERIES.																		
TABLE XXII.—(cont.)		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.																		
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)		BORN																		
Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN					CASTE OR RACE					In other Provinces									
	Adult		Children under 14			Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Con- tiguous Districts	In Other Districts	Kutch	Kathia- war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Females															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Mason	...	96	...	...	...	29	7	...	...	...	...	15	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	...	52	31	...	2	80	6	...	...	...	7	27	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. STEAM AND MOTOR BOATS (NAVIGATION Co.)																				
Manager	...	119	...	...	...	33	17	69	...	...	...	111	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Store-keeper	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	...	15	...	...	...	3	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner	...	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serang	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilman	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailor	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khatol	...	9	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood checker	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	...	34	...	...	...	8	4	22	...	...	...	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. (MIL. EXTRACTING MILL.)																				
Manager	...	371	...	...	...	132	10	227	...	2	274	63	19	1	4	5	2	3	...	...
Agent	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dubash	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	...	27	...	...	...	22	1	4	...	...	...	21	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	...	51	19	...	32	35	8	7
Foreman	...	33	10	...	23	24	7	1

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

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Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
IMPERIAL SERIES.
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE							BORN									
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In other Districts	Kutch	Kathia-war	In other Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females												Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal		
					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																					
Cleaner	4				3		1				4										
Lighter	2				1		1				2										
Serang	1				1						1										
Carpenter	10				3		12				15										
Smith	4				4						4										
Oilman	1				3		1				2										
Time keeper	2						3				2										
Tailor	9						2				1										
Stocker	6				6						3										
Bundler	2				2						2										
Tinker	2				1						2										
Lascar	6						6				6										
Bellower	6				6						6										
Chemist	3										8										
Mason	13				1		2				11										
Watchman	6						4				3										
Firewood man	4				2		2				2										
Engineer	17				4		8			2	4										
Electrician	27				10		15				1										
Cooper	9				1		8				8										
Cheque operator	11				2		9				11										
Cooly	101				25		72				66										
6. COIR MATS FACTORY.																					
TORY.	53	35		7	44	9	72				109	14	2								
Clerk	12				7		5				6										
Carpenter	10				8		2				10										
Smith	8				3						3										
Time keeper	1						1				1										
Stocker	6	6			4		8				10										
Bundler	1						1				1										
Watchman	5	1			2		4				6										
Cooper	20				8	2	10				12	7	1								

Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.										IMPERIAL SERIES.									
		TABLE XXII.—(cont.)										PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)									
Description of Establishment and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE							BORN									
	Adult		Children under 16		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces							
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Kathiawar	Assam	England	Scotland	Portugal		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Cheque operator	...	10	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Splicer	27	...	6	1	20	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	...	15	1	...	2	4	8	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. FISH FACTORY	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. PRINTING AND BINDING	...	133	...	9	...	53	87	...	1	...	117	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manager	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	...	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compositor	...	59	...	5	...	27	26	...	...	...	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asstrolager	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blinder	...	25	...	1	...	0	22	...	...	...	21	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printer	...	16	...	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutter	...	13	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inkman	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proofman	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheeler	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. TILES AND BRICK WORKS	...	166	13	...	...	90	89	...	...	...	176	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	...	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner	...	82	10	...	...	26	10	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	...	10	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulder	...	7	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaty	...	6	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.
TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
IMPERIAL SERIES.
PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Ex-ollimants and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN					CASTE OR RACE							BORN						
	Adult		Children under 14			Hindus	Musal- mans	Chris- tians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Conti- guous Districts	In other Districts	In other Provinces				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Kutch war										Kathia- war	Armonia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tile making	29	3	...	...	18	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamping tiles	27	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling roller	17	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squaring the mud...	10	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiln work	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. TIN MAKING	133	...	...	...	53	...	79	...	...	...	121	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	14	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarang	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ollman	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinker	78	...	...	...	29	...	63	...	...	...	69	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	6	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machine man	16	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. SAW MILL	93	...	...	...	37	...	54	...	...	...	92	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manager	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	8	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filter	6	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	21	9	...	13	21
Smith	7	5	...	2	7
Sawer	24	14	...	9	24
Saw sharpener	5	4	...	1	5

TABLE XXII.

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Industrial Statistics.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATIST

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN						CASTE OR RACE						DORM					
	Adult		Children under 15		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin Districts	In Con- gona Districts	In the Provinces					
	Males		Females										Kutch	Kash- mir	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
	Males	Females	Males	Females														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
Shofter Engineer	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. COTTON WEAVING	59	1	...	...	40	3	17	...	...	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marker	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rattan works	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving	43	1	...	...	30	...	14	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. TANNERY	14	2	...	...	13	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather tanning	12	2	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
14. CARPENTRY	47	...	...	...	18	...	29	...	...	...	43	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	17	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	11	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palates	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	12	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. MOTOR CAR RE- PAIRING	23	...	...	...	10	4	9	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	10	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. PADDY HUSKING	8	2	1	5	3	3
Cooly	8	2	1	6	5	3

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

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Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE							BORN									
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musal- mans	Chris- tians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Conti- guous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces							
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Kathi- war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
17. ARRACK DISTILLERY	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. LACE EMBROIDERY	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Needle work	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. COTTON WEAVING AND METAL WORKS	44	...	...	...	45	3	26	...	...	...	68	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	8	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	10	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacquar work	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattan works	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving	20	...	...	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	15	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,547	86	45	10	738	69	878	...	1	2	1,538	217	108	1	4	5	7	7	1	1	

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

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Part V.—Caste or Race and Birth place
of Unskilled Labourers classified ac-
cording to the Industry in which
they are working.

COCHIN STATE.
TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
IMPERIAL SERIES
PART V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.

Description of ESTABLISHMENTS.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.					CASTE OR RACE.						BORN.							
	Adults.			Children under 15		Hindus	Muslimans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces.				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females										England	Ireland	France	Australia	Tasmania
3	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1. Flour and rice mill	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	71	49	...	...	...	86	3	31	...	...	...	98	22	...	...	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and manu- facture of packing cases	70	...	...	...	...	25	8	37	...	...	...	49	31	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plan- tation	1,906	511	229	201	1,561	233	583	...	...	...	...	1,615	373	493	1	1	1	1
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Company)	44	...	...	...	36	3	5	...	...	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill	977	22	9	...	101	49	498	...	...	...	...	877	105	26	...	...	...	...
7. Coir mats factory	91	23	21	10	35	6	104	...	...	...	...	121	24	...	...	...	...	...
8. Fish factory	25	3	1	...	6	1	22	...	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	19	...	...	...	17	3	30	...	...	...	...	16	3	1	...	...	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	650	134	67	16	559	19	498	...	...	...	...	825	51	...	...	...	...	...
11. Tin making	133	2	6	...	68	7	106	...	...	...	...	148	19	4	...	...	...	...
12. Saw mill	153	...	...	...	44	3	136	...	...	...	...	179	4	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	237	168	11	...	264	8	141	...	...	...	...	405	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ginger bleaching	22	...	...	...	13	1	8	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Carpentry	119	...	27	...	22	...	121	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Motor car repairing	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Paddy husking	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Arrack distillery	28	2	...	...	20	...	10	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Lace embroidery	...	163	...	25	41	...	147	...	...	...	...	169	15	4	...	...	...	...
Total	4,070	1,177	401	252	3,244	343	2,313	...	...	...	...	4,715	659	521	1	1	1	1

TABLE XXII.

cix

Industrial Statistics.
Part VI.—Details of Powers
employed.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART VI.—Details of Powers employed.

(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Water and Gas.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES				TOTAL HORSE POWER			
	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	32	11	...	1	38	13	...	2	2,593	289½	...	66
1. Flour and rice mill	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	1	6	...	1	1	6	...	2	13	90	...	66
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	32	10	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...
7. Coal mats factory	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
8. Fish factory	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
9. Printing and bleaching	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	24	1	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	55	11	...	...
11. Tin making	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	173½	...	...
12. Saw mill	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	...	...	...

NOTE.—Part VI (2) and (8) have not been prepared as there are no establishments using electric power.

Industrial Statistics.
Part VII.—Number of Looms in
use in Textile Establishments.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

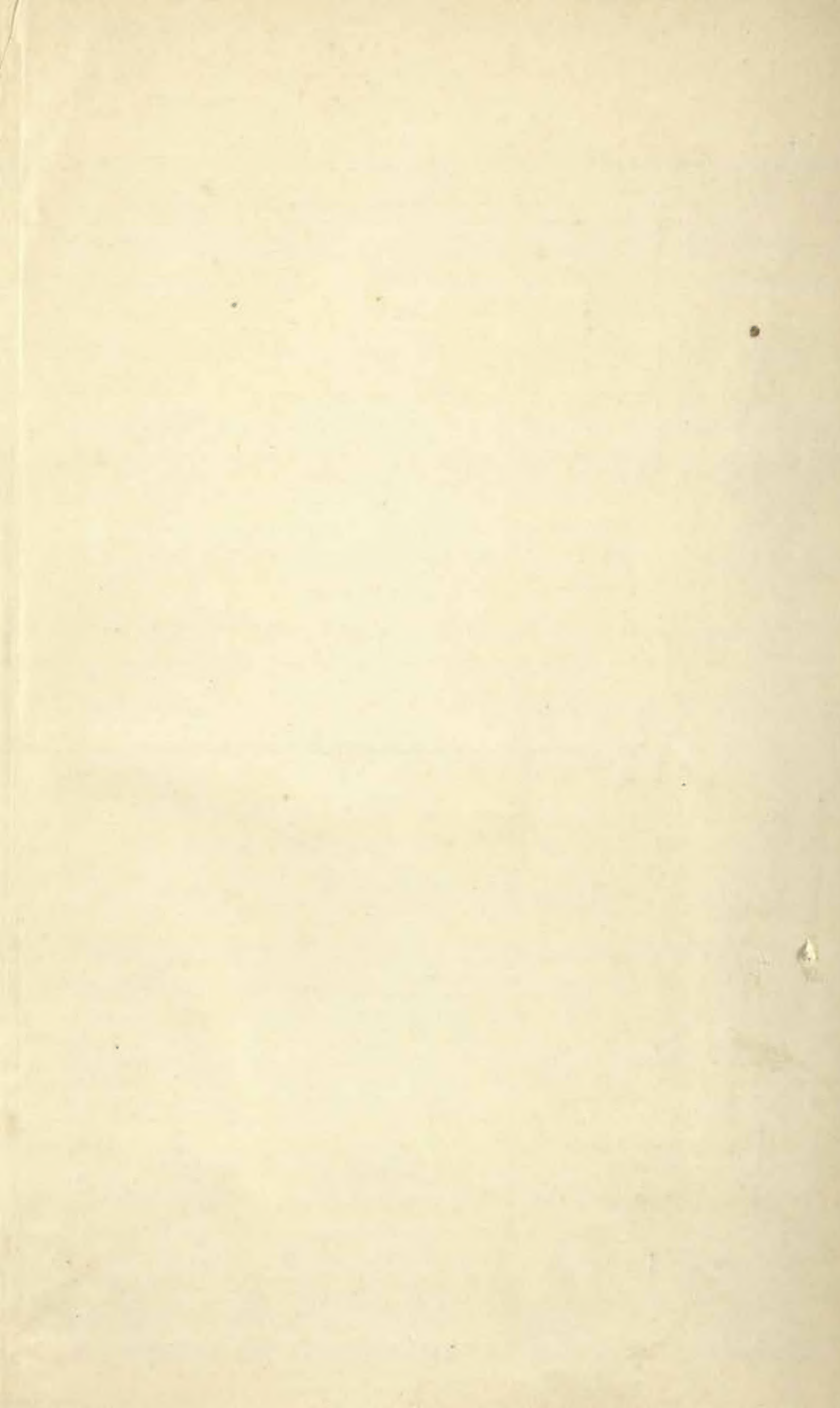
PART VII.—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

	COTTON WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				SILK WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				WOOL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				JUTE WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS	
	No. of looms at work			Number of establishments	No. of looms at work			Number of establishments	No. of looms at work			Number of establishments	Number of looms at work	Number of establishments
	Worked by power	Worked by hand			Worked by power	Worked by hand			Worked by power	Worked by hand				
		With fly shuttle	Without fly shuttle			With fly shuttle	Without fly shuttle			With fly shuttle	Without fly shuttle			
1	8	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	...
Cochin State	607	101	704	1,308

Darnier



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